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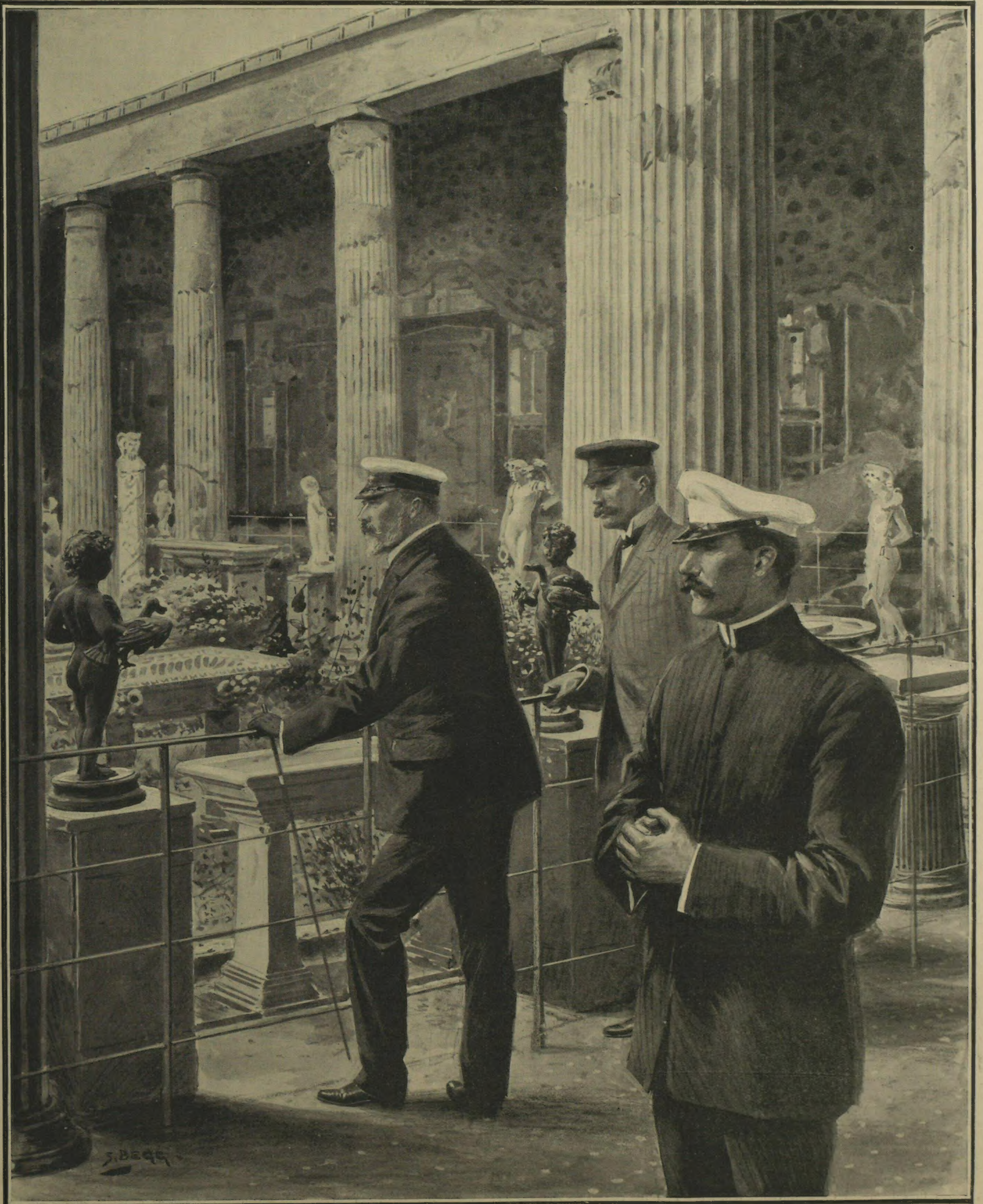
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THE KING'S INTEREST IN POMPEIAN RELICS PRESERVED BY VESUVIUS: HIS MAJESTY IN THE HOUSE OF THE VETTI.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

On April 28 King Edward went from Naples to the ruins of Pompeii and spent several hours examining the relics. His Majesty was particularly interested in the house of the Vettii, where the art-treasures are richer and more perfectly preserved than in any other part of the excavations.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

IF the French demonstration of the 1st of May, to which I alluded last week, turns out to have any historical importance at all, I shall be able some day to be the garrulous grandfather, for I happened to be in Paris at the time. The immediate impression produced upon an English mind was that there were a vast number of soldiers to very little riot. But we must certainly beware of coming too easily to this very easy view, because in Paris there is what there is not in London—a real and practical tradition of street-fighting, and consequently a real and practical tradition of the suppression of street-fighting. What we regard as the good-nature of our English Governments in not turning out the military, means very often merely the good-nature of our English populace in not turning out the Government. A real English kindness does exist in the matter; but it is not the kindness of the governors towards the governed: it is rather the quite incredible kindness of the governed towards their governors. We in England are kind to kings; we are mysteriously merciful towards judges; we are quite unaccountably indulgent to policemen. In France the tradition is altogether the other way. There they have discovered that authoritative and important things really can be destroyed by the people. The Bastille was destroyed. The Tuileries was destroyed. If we had any real belief that an English mob would under any circumstances do such things, our own attitude towards a mob would be entirely different, and our police regulations in all probability proportionally severe. We should treat the people quite differently if we thought that they really had the courage to pull down the Mansion House. We should fear them much more if we really thought that they had the wisdom and sagacity to destroy the Imperial Institute.

This English tolerance may be a virtue of loyalty; it may be a vice of timidity; it may be something different or something made up of the two. But one thing, at least, it is: it is a bar to our adequately understanding or respecting the French tradition. The French Government may have been wrong in making all these preparations; but we are no judges of their wrongness. The very calm and harmlessness of the 1st of May in Paris may be a tribute to the excellence of their arrangements and not to their superfluity. That the day was peaceful may mean that their action was needless. But it may also mean that their action was exactly what was needed. That is the permanent paradox of all genuine success. It is one of those paradoxes that wait for us perpetually at the end of every practical question. A very splendid victory always seems to be a very easy victory. If you kill your enemy by inches, all the world will applaud your placid triumph. If you blow your enemy into invisible fragments, the world will only ask why you have made a deafening explosion with no visible results. In literally wiping out your enemy you have literally wiped out your triumph. The more completely you have conquered the less you will look like a conqueror.

Upon the whole, however, and making the fullest allowance for all that international difference which I have mentioned above, I think the French Government needlessly garrisoned the city, and instead of making things solidly better made things very slightly and very mildly worse. Instead of averting a revolution that was there, I think they came near to provoking a revolution that was not there. Clémenceau is a clever man and an admirable orator; but I do not think I do him any injustice if I say that both in his personality and in his political views he belongs to what may be called, *par excellence*, the irritating type of man. He is not only bitter against opponents, but bitter against opponents in all directions. He regards the Nationalist who dwells upon patriotism, and the Socialist who dwells upon poverty, not only with scorn, but with the same kind of scorn. His general philosophy of life is that cheerless, materialistic morality which contrives to exasperate at the same moment all that is highest and all that is lowest in human nature. That school always blasphemes both men's desire for heaven and their desire for beer. That scepticism contrives somehow to be a disillusionment without even being an emancipation. That philosophy always contrives to be as harsh as a religion without being as stimulating. Above all, that particular frigid, old-fashioned Radicalism which M. Clémenceau represents, has in its very humanitarianism a curiously inhuman quality. It manages to make mercy as cold as justice itself.

Whether this bleak benevolence of the Clémenceau school of thought had anything to do with the complacency and completeness of the military management of Paris last week, I do not profess to know; but the Socialists certainly felt very deeply the rigidity of the *régime*, which they regarded as unprovoked and insulting. Some of the expressions used in the organ of the great Socialist leader, Jaurès, seemed to me to

carry almost too far the assertion of the placidity and caution of the people. I hope that the Parisian populace are not losing the habit of revolution. It is an excellent habit. I cannot understand how people in England got hold of the extraordinary idea which I find many of them entertaining, that physical revolution has not, as a matter of fact, been politically successful. The institutions which the English really have effectively established and made powerful to please themselves (such, for instance, as the power of the Parliament and the governing class independent of the Crown) are exactly the things which they did establish by physical revolution. In the eighteenth century there was one European people which physically fought its rulers. That people now owns its own fields: it is France. In the nineteenth century there was one European people which physically fought its rulers. That people now owns its own fields: it is Ireland.

I have received a very thoughtful letter (which I have lost) from a correspondent who comments with a temperate antagonism upon my remarks last week on the relation of women to politics. The writer agrees that women are remarkably lacking as a whole in that cool camaraderie (as distinct from intense friendship), that cool camaraderie which is at the bottom of all debating and government in council. But the writer suggests that this deficiency in women is merely a result of continuous training and tradition, and that therefore, by reversing such training and such tradition, it could be cured. Perhaps it could; though, considering that, according to my correspondent's view, it has taken the whole history of the world to make women what they are, it would seem to demand an alarming stretch of time to make them any different. But the real answer is—Do we want to make them any different? When we say that women are deficient in a casual habit of fellowship, it is only an accident that we put the matter in a verbal form unfavourable to them. It would be quite as easy, and perhaps more correct, to put it the other wayround. It would be much truer to say that men are deficient in intensity and a responsible devotion. The truth of the matter is that women have no comradeship because women will not be induced to waste time; and the very essence of comradeship is wasting time. And for the same reason (I fancy) women will not really be interested in Parliamentary politics; for the essence of Parliamentary politics is wasting time. Men do not wish to govern well, but merely to govern; they like the atmosphere of citizenship. To women I think it appears as futile as all other very long conversations. It is not that women are not practical enough for politics. It is that politics are not practical enough for women.

This point about politics is, indeed, curiously overlooked in most of the modern arguments. Men govern by debate, not because debate is necessary to government, but because debate is necessary to men. It is not necessarily the most efficient way of ruling; it is merely the most human, and therefore the happiest. People taunt the English Parliament, for instance, with being a "talking-shop." Why, the very word Parliament is the French for the word "talking-shop." It is what it is meant to be. Some in the modern world go about saying that this or that would abolish all this purposeless Parliamentary talking, and make the House of Commons business-like. If the House of Commons ceased talking about things in general, it would simply cease to be a collection of healthy men. If it began to be business-like, it would begin to be a collection of women. And with that it would soon cease to be an assembly at all; for despotism is the only absolutely business-like thing. And for that reason, as I have said, women are all by nature despotic. This desire to meet and argue for hours is a male peculiarity. You could not explain it, perhaps, to angels. Certainly you cannot explain it to women.

I see that the *Isis*, the Oxford magazine, has taken the proposal of a Warwick pageant, with fifty singing Druids, as a model for its own town. "Why should not Oxford have a pageant?" it says. "We have no Druids, but there are the Dons." Considering the extraordinary noises that most Dons make when they merely attempt to speak, it seems an almost alarming piece of courage to suggest that they should sing. The number of Dons who have some peculiarity or impediment of speech is truly astonishing; Mr. Hilaire Belloc says that it is a punishment for their intellectual pride. I knew one who was a portent; he did not stutter or stammer, in an ordinary way, but his words (which I am bound to say were words invariably worth hearing) would cease suddenly and be replaced by a grinding noise inside him as of the clanking of machinery. What the effect of this would have been upon his rendering of "The Last Rose of Summer" I should be extremely sorry to conjecture. Perhaps the Dons would use their songs chiefly as punishments. It is extremely significant of the great intellectual freedom and essential democracy which belonged to the Middle Ages, that in some of the Italian mediæval Universities and, I believe, in some of the Scotch Universities also, it was the laudable custom that the undergraduates should punish the Dons. I should not advise them to tempt Providence by compelling their pastors and masters to sing.

BY AIR-SHIP TO THE POLE.

MR. WALTER WELLMAN DESCRIBES HIS EXPEDITION.

ON Dane's Island, at the north of Spitzbergen, there is a house, which I have been in myself, erected by an Englishman named Arnold Pike some fifteen years ago. I made it my base in 1894, and on June 5 Major Hersey, who accompanies me on behalf of the United States Government, will leave Tromsø in the *Frithjof* for Dane's Island with headquarters' houses, machine-shops, gas-apparatus, and material, and, packed in sections, a great hall something like Charing Cross Railway Station, 200 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 85 feet high. This will be bolted together and covered by a canvas skin, and in it my air-ship will be set up and filled with gas. The air-ship itself will leave Tromsø on June 25. It is a very Gargantua of air-ships, and requires 224,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, to make which we take 100 tons of sulphuric acid and 65 tons of iron shavings, all carefully selected and cleaned. Alexander Liwentaal, the experienced engineer, who was associated with Count Zeppelin, and who is on leave from the Admiralty, will superintend the inflation, and is now constructing the gas-apparatus.

You may take it as a reminder that Americans are not superstitious that we are starting from the very spot from which André made his fatal balloon ascent. The month of July will be spent in inflation and trials, and if all goes well we shall start for the Pole this year: but we are determined not to start till we are satisfied of the perfect efficiency of all our apparatus. The expedition is designed for a three years' campaign. If we do not succeed the first year, we shall return and reconstruct the air-ship for a second year; and if we don't win in the second year and still live, we shall try again the third year.

If we succeed in reaching the Pole, it makes relatively small difference to us what course we take on our return, as we have full data with us as to all land round the circle.

An interesting feature of the expedition is the plan to maintain wireless communication throughout. At Hammerfest, Norway, in touch with the Atlantic cable, will be our wireless station No. 1. Station No. 2 will be at the expedition headquarters on Dane's Island, and station No. 3 will be on the air-ship. The generator is in the engine-room, belted on to the motors, and the aerial or wire is unrolled and suspended hanging down perhaps fifty yards when we wish to send a message.

We expect the period of the whole trip by air-ship to be under twelve days, but if necessary it can be kept in the air as long as twenty days, because the loss of ascensional force should not be more than 200 lb. per day, through leakage of gas, while the load will be lightening all the time by the consumption of petrol in the motors, not counting provisions eaten, and so forth. The air-ship, which Monsieur Godard has been making for me, is constructed to carry the car of steel, motors totalling eighty horse-power, motor-sledges, five men, food for seventy-five days, instruments, tools, repair-materials, lubricating oils, and 5500 pounds of petrol. The pressure of the gas varies in the different "zones," marked in the illustration by the vertical lines, being greatest in the central zone; and the envelope is made in different degrees of tensile strength to correspond, but is everywhere constructed to stand a strain six times the maximum pressure possible at the part.

It is vitally important that the rigidity and integrity of the form of the balloon should be constantly maintained. No means has as yet been found of making, with fabrics, an absolutely gas-tight reservoir, but the number of rubber coatings in the envelope of our balloon will reduce the escape to a minimum. Cold, however, contracts the gas, and on all accounts it is necessary to arrange for strict preservation of full pressure. This is done by a separate five horse-power motor carried to compress air and throw it up into the ballonnet—the lower part of the balloon, separated interiorly by a thin envelope, through which gas percolates, maintaining the pressure. The car is a strong frame of steel tubing, and the central section, comprising engine-room and living-room, is enclosed by walls and roof of fireproof fabric.

After elaborate studies of Arctic winds I decided to construct my screws and motors, not for high speed against extreme winds, but for moderate speed against about eleven-twelfths of all the winds we should expect. We carry two motors and two propellers, and reserve parts for the larger screw. With unfavourable winds of high velocity we shall stop the motors and throw out upon the ice over which we are sailing a drag-anchor or "retarder," the action of which will largely neutralise the force of an adverse wind in taking us out of our course. The full value of favourable winds is on the credit side of our log, while only a part of the value of the unfavourable winds has to be put on the debit side. At first I had thought to anchor firmly to the ice by grappling-irons and steel cables, but condemned this because of the enormous increase of strength that would have been demanded in every part of the tackle to ride out a storm firmly tethered to the ground. With our retarder against a wind of ten or twelve miles per hour we shall remain approximately stationary in the air, perhaps drifting half a mile or a mile an hour. Should the wind rise to thirty miles per hour against us, the driftage should be about eighteen miles per hour, but in no case would we incur risks of breakage of our apparatus, as without firm anchorage the maximum strain provided for can never be exceeded.

One of the chief problems is how to maintain the vertical equilibrium of the air-ship—avoidance of pitching up and down, and of being overweighted by accumulations of snow, frost, or moisture. We want to keep our air-ship at a fairly even sailing-height of from two to four hundred feet above the ice, and we are hoping to do this by a system of counterbalancing weights in the employment of a guide-rope "équilebreur." The usual guide-rope is simply a line of cordage or metal trailing over the ground. When the balloon rises, more of the weight of the rope is lifted into the air and put upon the apparatus,

checking the upward movement, and when it descends weight is removed, and the descent is checked. A variation of this principle is what we are employing. In our guide-rope and its accessories there will be a total of about 1200 pounds in weight, and it is constructed to operate equally well on water or on ice, for we shall probably have a belt of open water in July and August between our headquarters and the pack-ice covering the Arctic Ocean to the northward. At the lower end of our equilebreur we have four steel cylinders, ten or fifteen feet apart, the steel cable passing through the centre of each. Outside each has six wooden runners attached, and they are filled with petrol as a reserve for the motors. They are buoyant and cannot sink. The two cables of the retarder and the guide-rope equilebreur are carried in the steel boat which is slung beneath the car. It is the lightest and strongest boat ever built. It is 16½ feet long, carries over a ton at proper loading, and is non-capsizable and non-sinkable. Upon the deck of the car are two motor-sledges.

PARLIAMENT.

MR. JOHN REDMOND complained that so far as Irish Supply was concerned the House of Commons might as well not exist at all. The Land Commission he called a Tory machine packed with the political hangers-on of that party, and run entirely in the interests of the landlords. Mr. Herbert Paul thought that unless every appointment in Ireland were filled by a Protestant and a Unionist, Irish Society in the North was apparently shaken to its foundations. He hoped the Chief Secretary would keep them rocking. Mr. Bryce replied that members exaggerated the amount of power possessed by the Executive. The Land and Estates Commissioners were entirely independent. The Government, however, had selected six inspectors to negotiate for the restoration of evicted tenants.

Mr. Harold Cox, in moving the rejection of the Light Dues (Abolition) Bill, protested that a flourishing trade was coolly asking the nation to pay it half a million sterling. Mr. Lloyd George also opposed, saying that the abolition of these dues would transfer £150,000 from the shoulders of the foreigner to the taxpayers of this country.

Labour opposed the Government on the appointment of the Committee to consider the Housing of the Working Classes Bill, none of the L.R.C. group being named on the Government list. The debate was adjourned for a reconsideration of the position.

Mr. Wyndham opposed the second reading of the Education Bill uncompromisingly. Under Clause 4 only one-quarter of the Church of England schools would be saved. Sir Henry Fowler retorted that they all knew Mr. Wyndham's bark was worse than his bite. It was nonsense to describe the Bill as robbery and confiscation: they might as well call it murder and burglary. Already a million children belonging to Church of England parents were trained in Board Schools. If the Opposition did want war à outrance, they would have it. While Mr. T. P. O'Connor moderately blamed the Bill, Mr. Hilaire Belloc moderately praised it, suggesting four amendments which would satisfy the Catholic conscience of England. Dr. Macnamara did not wonder that Mr. Wyndham called this "a precious Bill," seeing that it offered £1,000,000 for schools which the Bishop of Manchester had valued at only £700,000.

In the House of Lords, Lord Balfour, in asking whether the Local Government Board had ordered an inquiry into the expenditure of Poplar Union, quoted a correspondent who said that £50,000 might have been saved on the fitting up of one of the schools. The general fittings went far ahead of any public school like Eton or Harrow. The roof of the boys' dining-room would not disgrace the finest cathedral in England.

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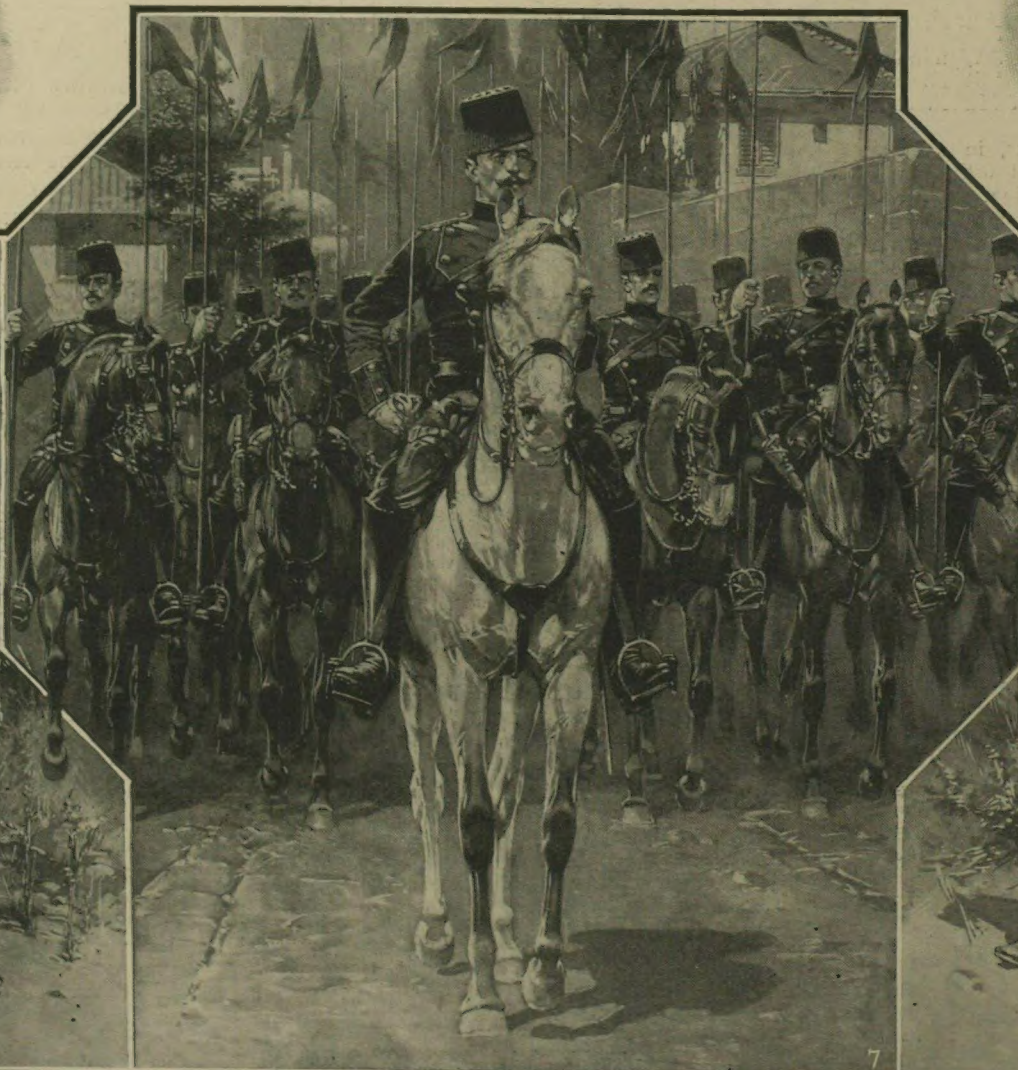
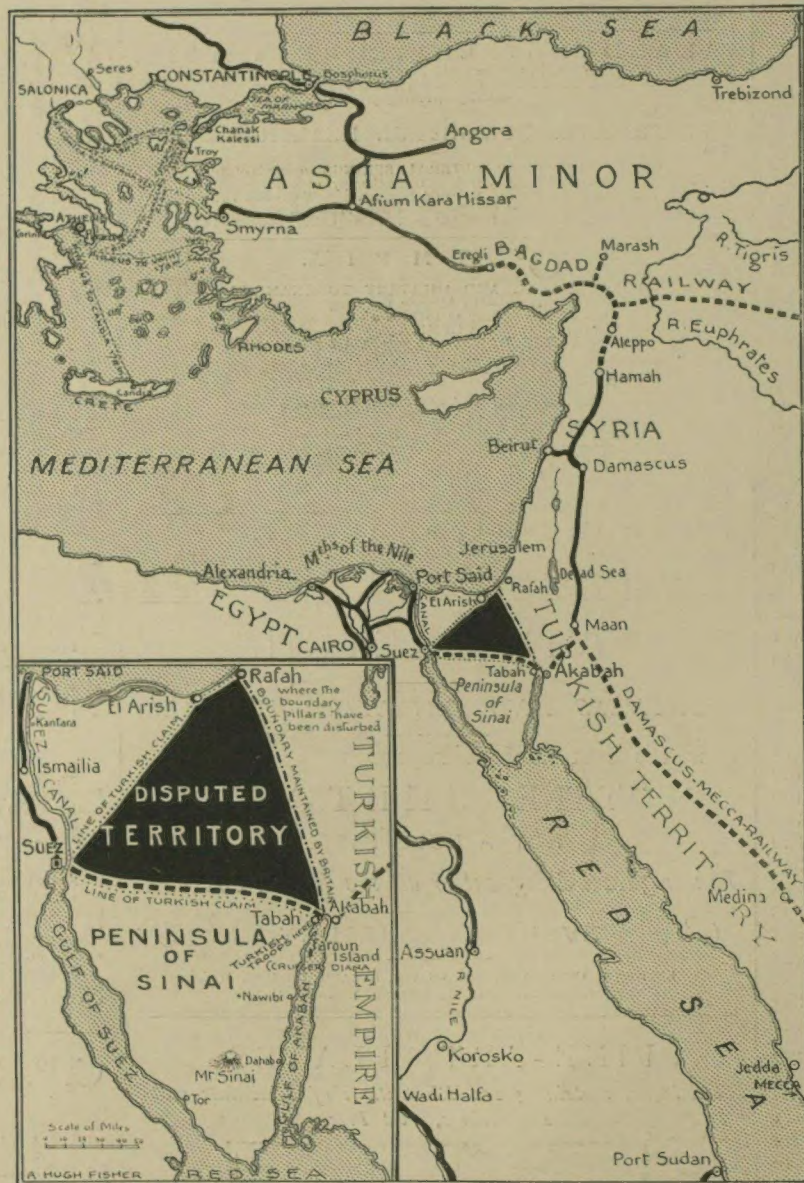
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TURKEY'S PREPOSTEROUS APPROACH TO THE SUEZ CANAL.

DRAWINGS BY H. W. KOEKKOEK; MAP BY A. HUGH FISHER.



1. GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT, LORD CROMER. (Photo. Elliott and Fry.)
2. ONE OF THE SULTAN'S AIDES-DE-CAMP.
6. A ZOUAVE OF THE SULTAN'S GUARD.

3. MAP SHOWING THE BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY THE SULTAN, THE BRITISH VIEW, AND OUR FLEET'S STRATEGIC POSITION.
7. THE SULTAN'S GUARD; THE ERTOGRUL REGIMENT.

4. THE HEAD AND FRONT OF THE OFFENDING, THE SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.
5. A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE TURKISH ARMY.
8. A SERGEANT OF THE SULTAN'S RIFLES.

On May 7, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey explained the dispute with Turkey. The Sultan refused to remove his troops from Tabah, claiming that the boundary between his dominions and Egypt should run from Rafah to Suez and from Suez to Akabah. Great Britain holds that the frontier lies along a line between Rafah and a point three miles west of Fort Akabah, the rest to be delimited by a Commission. Lord Charles Beresford with the Fleet at Athens was ready to coerce the Sultan in case of need. His Imperial Majesty's manoeuvre threatened the Suez Canal on the east, and as we occupied Egypt mainly to ensure that that waterway should not be disturbed, no aggression on the Sinai shore can be permitted.

THE BATTLE OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SKETCHES BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. WYNDHAM LEADS THE ATTACK ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

The debate on the second reading of the Education Bill began on May 7. The Government, said Mr. Wyndham, challenged them to a conflict, and they offered an uncompromising opposition. Under Clause 4 only one quarter of the Church of England Schools would be saved. Sir Henry Fowler retorted that they knew Mr. Wyndham's bark was worse than his bite. It was nonsense to describe the Bill as robbery and confiscation, they might as well call it murder and burglary.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The King's Return.

King Edward left Paris on the morning of May 7. His Majesty was accompanied to the Gare du Nord by the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie. The King embarked at Calais on board the turbine steam-ship *Invicta*, which made the passage to Dover in exactly fifty minutes. At the Admiralty Pier a large crowd awaited his Majesty, and cheered him heartily. In the absence of General Grant, the King was received by Colonel Owen. At three minutes past six the King arrived at Victoria, where he was received by the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, Admiral Sir J. Fisher, Major-General Sir L. Oliphant, and the Greek Minister. His Majesty had a short conversation with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and inquired particularly after the Prime Minister's health. For his own part, his Majesty declared that he had never felt better in his life. The King then drove to Buckingham Palace, and was enthusiastically cheered along the route.

The Return of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

H.M.S. *Renown* entered Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday, and the Prince and Princess of Wales brought their long journey to a close. The royal party landed at three o'clock, and left for London amid a scene of great enthusiasm. King Edward, who had returned from the Continent twenty-four hours earlier, drove to Victoria Station to welcome the Prince and Princess, and a number of distinguished personages, including the Secretary of State for India, were present on the platform. A detachment of the Guards was mounted as a Guard of Honour, and the procession to Marlborough House was headed by a mounted escort. In the evening King Edward gave a family dinner-party at Buckingham Palace in honour of the travellers' return. All competent

observers are satisfied that the royal visit to India has had the happiest effect throughout that great Empire, and that the political advantages are likely to be lasting and considerable. It is no small achievement to have brought so many great chiefs and potentates into touch with the paramount power, and to have

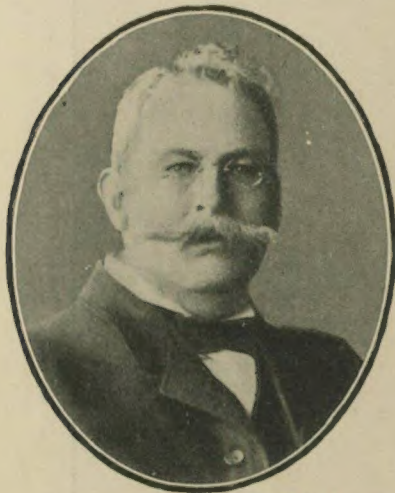


Photo. Press.

MR. WALTER WELLMAN,
En Route for the Pole by Air-ship.
(See Article and Illustrations.)

stimulated in far-distant States the growth of Western ideas and ideals upon which, in the long run, the maintenance of our over-sea Empire must depend.

Portraits.

Count Witte's resignation has been accepted by the Tsar. The first Russian Prime Minister has asked to be relieved of his duties on the ground of health, and on that account the Tsar has officially permitted him to retire. He will, however, retain office until the first meeting of the Duma. Sergius Witte was born in Tiflis on June 29, 1849. He studied at Odessa University, where he was distinguished in mathematics. He had set his heart on a mathematical professorship, but his family persuaded him to enter the railway service. He rose rapidly, and during the Russo-Turkish War he made a name for himself as a transport officer. He achieved a further success in devising a scheme of railway tariffs; and in recognition of his services a post was found for him in the Ministry of Finance. From this he rose to be Minister of Railways and Minister of Finance. His conclusion of peace at the Conference at Portsmouth confirmed his reputation. He was created Count, and shortly afterwards became Prime Minister of the Empire.

Some members of the Metropolitan Opera Company were among the earliest fugitives to arrive in New York



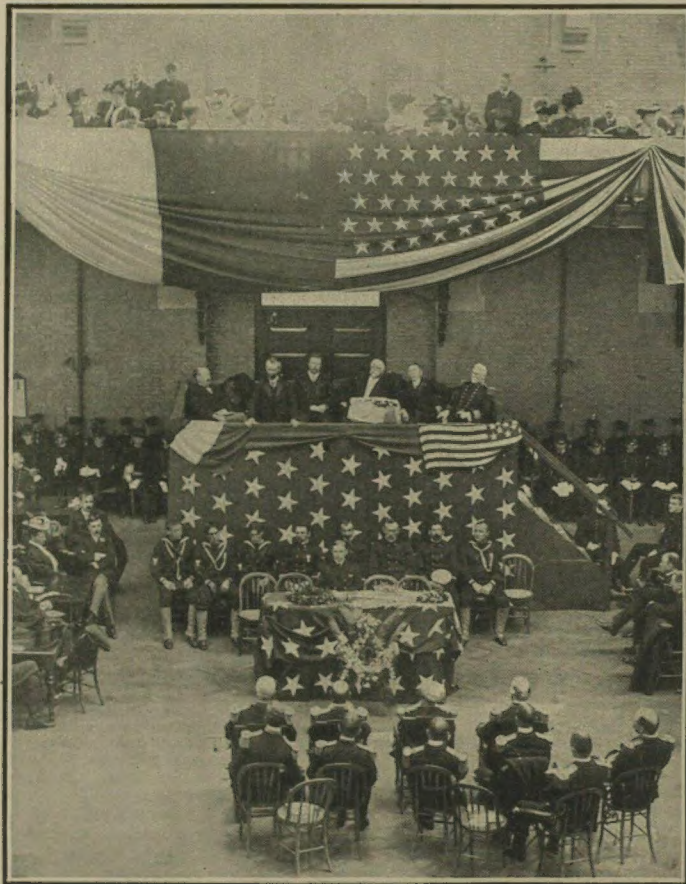
Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

AN OPERA-SINGER WHO ESCAPED FROM
THE EARTHQUAKE: MME. JACOBY, PHOTO-
GRAPHED ON HER ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Photo. Exclusive News Agency.

COUNT SERGIUS WITTE,
Retiring Prime Minister of Russia.

from San Francisco. The very first arrivals were Mlle. Olive Fremstadt and Madame Jacoby. With Madame Jacoby was her maid, Mlle. Maxine Durvie.

THE COMMEMORATION OF PAUL JONES AT ANNAPOLIS:
THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS.

On April 24 the Americans commemorated Admiral Paul Jones, whose body has now been finally interred at Annapolis. Among the orators was M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States. On the platform from left to right are the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary to the United States Navy; the French Ambassador, President Roosevelt, Governor Warfield of Maryland, General Horace Porter, and Admiral Sands, Commandant of the Naval Academy.

STEREOGRAPH COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Mlle. Fremstadt told the interviewer that the night before the earthquake she had sung the leading rôle in "Carmen." She escaped from the hotel in the red slippers which she had worn in the part of Carmen. Carmen is her finest performance, and is so much admired by the people at Munich that one evening when Mlle. Fremstadt was leaving the theatre they took the horses out of her carriage and pulled her home. Mme. Jacoby escaped from the third floor of the Palace Hotel. She says that the conduct of her maid, Mlle. Durvie, was heroic.

Mr. Walter Wellman, whose scheme for reaching the North Pole is described at length elsewhere, has chosen the motor-sledge and the air-ship as his means of conveyance. His expedition has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, and is financed by Mr. Victor Lawson, of the *Chicago Record Herald*. Mr. Wellman is the general manager of the undertaking, to which he does not come as a novice. He has already made two Polar expeditions, and he confesses that they have taught him much. One of his chief theories is that the sledge-dog is a complete failure, and this has led him to adopt the motor as a means of propulsion. If his first attempt with the new apparatus should fail, he will return to his base at Spitzbergen and make a new attempt, and he will not give up until a third trial has failed.

On the afternoon of May 6 a bomb was thrown at Admiral Dubasoff, Governor-General of Moscow, as he was returning from the Uspensky Cathedral to the Palace. The attempt was made outside the carriage entrance to the Palace. The Admiral escaped with an injured foot, but his aide-de-camp and a sentry were killed. Several of the bystanders were injured. The assailant was said to be wearing an officer's uniform, and according to one account, he also was killed.

The Rising in Natal.

The campaign in Zululand commenced some few days ago, and the rebels have already been engaged in the Nkandhla bush, where a small column under the command of Colonel Mansel repelled a sudden attack by the Zulus and inflicted heavy losses upon them. The class of men attracted to the ranks of Bambaata will be best gauged by the fact that the witch-doctors had declared them to be invulnerable, and that they charged the British column in the full belief that no bullets could stop their progress. Last Saturday's engagement may be useful in checking the optimism developed by the witch-doctors. Many rebel kraals have been destroyed, and much cattle has been driven off, and should the conduct of the campaign be as successful and as energetic in the immediate future as it has been down to the present, it is likely that Bambaata's days will not be long in the land.

The Anglo-Turkish Trouble.

Towards the end of last week the British Ambassador at Constantinople presented a Note requesting the Porte to agree to the demarcation of the line from El Rafah to the head of the Gulf of Akabah, on the basis of the telegram sent by the Grand Wazeer to the Khedive in 1892. Pending a settlement, the Sultan was requested to withdraw his troops from Tabah, and the Note asked for a favourable reply in ten days' time. This, of course, is equivalent to an ultimatum, and on Monday night in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey explained the British position to an interested and sympathetic House.

The dispute between the Egyptian and Turkish Governments has been of long duration, and if the Sultan's attitude were not a dangerous and indefensible one, it would be almost a matter for laughter rather than for an ultimatum. He has demanded that the Turko-Egyptian boundary shall run from El Rafah to Suez and from Suez to Akabah—in other words, that Turkish territory shall come right down to the bank of the Suez Canal. The Power that is established in the Sinai Peninsula can menace Egypt for all time, so it is clear that the Turk must go and that the frontier must be delimited in accordance with Abdul Hamid's earlier undertakings. At Phalerum Lord Charles Beresford held the fleet in readiness for eventualities.



Photo. Exclusive News Agency.

ADMIRAL DUBASOFF,
Wounded by an Anarchist bomb.

Elections in France.

The French General Elections have resulted favourably for the Republican groups of the Left. Socialists, Radicals, and Republicans who have voted for the Separation Law seem likely to form a force that will be able to out-vote the Reactionaries, Clericals, Nationalists, and Progressives opposed to the Separation Law. There seems little reason to doubt that the election has turned upon the relations between Church and State, and that the opposition to the Clerical party is stronger than ever in France today. The Nationalist party, which has always coquetted with the Church, has been very hard hit. Nearly all the great figures of modern Parliamentary life in France have survived the test of the polls, and it appears reasonable to suggest that the

general effect of the elections will be to strengthen greatly the position of M. Sarrien and his Cabinet.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

AN OPERA-SINGER WHO ESCAPED FROM
THE EARTHQUAKE: MLE. OLIVE FREM-
STADT, PHOTOGRAPHED ON HER ARRIVAL
IN NEW YORK FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian Duma.

The Duma should by now be a feature of Russian national life. At the end of last week the Constitutional

Democratic Congress met in St. Petersburg, when Prince Paul Dolgaroukoff, who took the chair, opened proceedings with a statesmanlike speech. The Congress met down to the day upon which the Duma was opened.

"FACILIS DESCENSUS AVERNI" AT LONDON'S SUMMER PLAYGROUND.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



AUSTRIA IN LONDON: THE 1906 EXHIBITION AT EARL'S COURT.

The Austrian Exhibition at Earl's Court was opened on May 5 by the Lord Mayor. Among the novelties of the year are the representation of a salt mine and a village in the Tyrol. Visitors to the salt mine make an exciting entrance, for they are invited to slide down an inclined plane very much after the manner of the youthful sport of sliding down the bannisters. Grave and reverend signiors will find it even more thrilling than the water-chute.



Photo. "Leslie's Weekly."

SUNK BY THE EARTHQUAKE: A SAN FRANCISCAN FRAME-HOUSE.

This wooden building was apparently very little damaged by the shock; but it sank into the ground several feet.



THE WINNER OF THE THOUSAND GUINEAS AND HER JOCKEY.

The Thousand Guineas was won at Newmarket on May 4 by Sir D. Cooper's Flair, ridden by B. Dillon.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

SCARCELY SHATTERED BY EARTHQUAKE: THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO

The Federal Building, the Mint, and the Post Office of San Francisco have stood the test of fire and earthquake.



THE WINNER OF THE MARATHON RACE.

The Marathon race was won by a Canadian, Herring, who covered the twenty-five miles from Marathon to Athens in 2 h. 51 min. 23 sec. On his arrival in the Stadium the winner was presented with a bouquet by King George. The prize, according to ancient tradition, is a branch of wild olive.

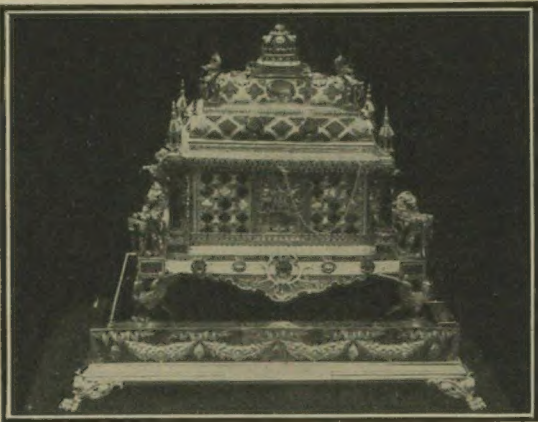


Photo. Gale and Polden.

WON BY GUARDS FROM VOLUNTEERS: THE DEWAR TROPHY.

The Dewar Trophy for marching and shooting was won on May 5 by the 2nd Coldstreams, who made 118 hits out of a possible 168, 15 higher than last year's winning score, made by the Royal London Militia (6th Royal Fusiliers).



Photo. Park.

PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES WITH HIS TUTOR IN ST. JAMES'S STREET.

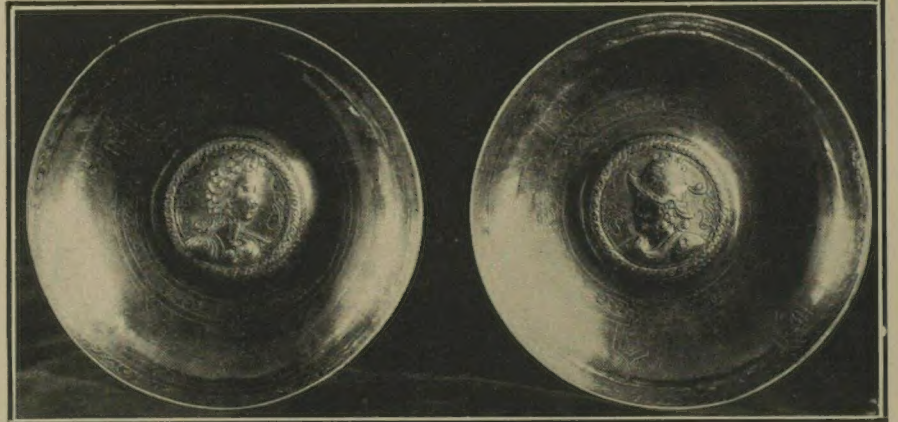
Just before Prince Edward left for Portsmouth to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, he went out with his tutor to buy presents for his father and mother. In St. James's Street he was caught by the ubiquitous photographer.



THE TWO ELIZABETHAN TAZZE.

£2900 FOR ELIZABETHAN SILVER TAZZE, FORMERLY PART OF THE BOSTON CORPORATION PLATE.

The Boston Corporation plate was sold by Messrs. Christie on May 3. It was purchased in 1827 by Mr. Thomas Hopkins, from whom it descended to the vendor. The most important lot was a pair of Elizabethan tazze, 5½ inches high, 6½ inches diameter of bowl; London hall-mark, 1582; maker's initials, "W. H." In the centres of the bowls are portraits in classical costumes enclosed in circular medallions. The only ornamentation on the outside is the arms of Boston. The purchaser was Mr. J. Wells, of 441, Oxford Street. The tazze go to the United States.



THE CENTRES OF THE TAZZE.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK PRIZE-GIVING AT WESTMINSTER.

On May 5 Princess Alexander of Teck opened the Church of England Temperance Society's Industrial Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. The exhibitors are children, to whom the Princess awarded prizes.



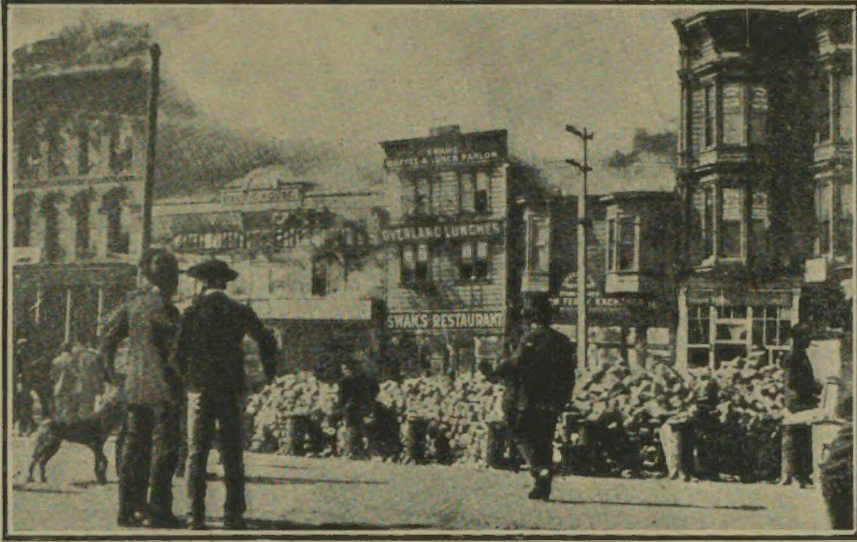
Duke of Fife.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, WANDSWORTH.

On May 5 the Princess Royal laid the foundation-stone of a new wing at the Bolingbroke Hospital, Wandsworth Common. Her Royal Highness was received by the chairman, Canon Erskine Clarke. The Duke of Fife made a speech on behalf of the Princess Royal.

HAVOC AND HARDSHIP AFTER THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

THREE PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF "COLLIER'S WEEKLY" IN SAN FRANCISCO.



WHERE THE FIRE BEGAN: EAST STREET, ON THE WATER FRONT.

THE SAME HOUSES ON EAST STREET FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER.

The water front of San Francisco was known as the "Barbary Coast." The buildings there were for the most part wooden-frame houses, which fell an easy prey to the fire and gave it a firm hold



HOMELESS SAN FRANCISCO: REFUGEES IN AN OAKLAND PARK.

DRAWN BY S. BEGGS FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Crowds of terrified refugees fled across the bay to Oakland, a beautiful residential quarter. There they encamped in the parks and open spaces under such shelter as they could improvise. Fortunately the weather was fine.



Photo, Naps.

A HOUSE SUNK ONE STOREY, AND A SHATTERED CONCRETE PAVEMENT.



THE UPHEAVAL OF THE PAVEMENT AND CAR TRACKS IN FRONT OF THE POST OFFICE.

The photograph on the right is a curious proof of the enterprise of the Americans, for it has to be acknowledged as the copyright of the "San Francisco Ruins Publishing Company." In spite of their misfortunes, some energetic citizens formed a syndicate to publish pictures of the disaster, which they commemorate in their trade name.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

By LOUIS HONIG, OF "COLLIER'S WEEKLY."

AS one enters the city of San Francisco to-day, the first thing that catches his eye is the big clock of the ferry building. It reads 5.13. That was the time of the now historic earthquake on the morning of April 18, when all the city's big timepieces came to a sudden stop, while all things around quaked with such terrorising motion that fear still sits in every heart. First it was the earthquake, then the fire. Between the two such destruction was wrought that it will be many months before San Francisco, formerly famed for its topographical beauties, will rise from what now strikes the beholder of the ruins as a sea of ashes and spectral tombstones.

When the earthquake rocked that city by the Western sea to its vitals, human San Francisco was sound in sleep. Its household fires were, with very few exceptions, extinguished. The first dread was naturally confined to the uncanny tossings of Mother Earth. Sons ran to their mothers and their sisters, husbands to their wives, to still the terror that gripped the heart. In the residential district, constructed mostly of frame structures, the buildings rocked to and fro as if in the grip of a supernatural agency.

Like all things temporal, the earthquake passed, leaving in the hearts of all a dread that would not die. Within a half-hour all live creatures were on the street—men, women, and children—some half-clad, some dressed fantastically, and the rest in nondescript costumes, all hugging the middle of the city's thoroughfares, unmindful of everything else save the possibility of another shock. The physical scars were seen on every hand. Dwellings were shifted; porticoes were wrenched; steps were crumbled. Hardly a chimney held its place. On the sidewalks were tons and tons of bricks that were toppled over as so much sand. Churches with their tall spires were rent asunder, with nothing but the framework showing. Had the earthquake occurred five hours earlier or later, when the streets are ordinarily alive with humanity, the loss of life would have been tenfold.

THE TRIUMPH OF STEEL STRUCTURE.

In the down-town district, built of stone and steel, long before the devastating fire had wrought its havoc, nearly every building suffered. Some were dismembered, others were frontless. The new buildings showed the least damage, proving once and for all time that the modern steel structure, with its ribs of iron and shell of stone, is as close to earthquake-proof as the vaunted frame construction.

Earthquakes always leave a foreboding silence, and from those groups of chattering men, women, and children in the dark grey of early morning few words were heard. Then out of the silence came the cry of "Fire!" In the eastern part of the city swirling smoke rose heavenward and the clang of engines was heard on every corner. Few, however, in the early hours succeeding the earthquake had a fear that the fire would spread beyond control. It was not until the cry crossed the city that the water-supply could not be utilised that the fear of colossal disaster shook the town. The earthquake occurred on Wednesday, April 18. Two hours later three stubborn fires were raging in the business section of the city. On the hills commanding a view of the lower city thousands and thousands gathered to witness the beginnings of the gigantic conflagration that lasted three days. It was indeed a beautiful sight—for those whose delight in the æsthetic can rise superior to temporal miseries. The flames mounted the very skies.

To add to the foreign aspect of things, soldiers began to be seen on every hand. Mayor Schmitz had conferred with General Funston early in the morning, and it was decided that the best action was to call out the Federal troops. So straight from the Presidio the regulars came double quick. Immediately civil law gave way to martial law. Not long after San Francisco took on in earnest the look of a beleaguered city.

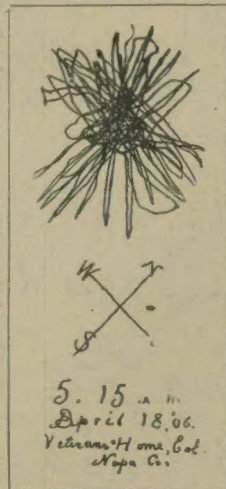
As the tongues of fire were licking up everything consumable in their path, the brave handful of firemen without water stood practically helpless. It did not take a seer to know that at that time San Francisco was doomed. "There will be no opera to-night," said one man who had paid one hundred dollars for a season-ticket for the Metropolitan Opera House season begun the night before. The Grand Opera House was then in flames.

THE SPREAD OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

"No, nor newspaper to-morrow," said another, as he saw the fire spread to Newspaper Row at Market, Kearney, Geary, and Third Streets. South of Market Street, creeping diabolically westward, the fire spread relentlessly toward the Emporium, the great marble

building in the centre of the retail section. The firemen tried to stem the flames at this point, but it was useless, and the entire broad block was soon a seething, hissing, roaring caldron. North of Market Street and east of Kearney, that section of the city in which are, or rather were, the great banks and office buildings, was at that time untouched. The fire officials hoped at this time to save it. But the hope soon grounded, for a fresh fire broke out on Battery Street, and grew so fiercely and rapidly that in a trice the entire bread-and-butter district, the business section, was in flames. Before the day had ended, San Francisco was burning from the water front to Powell Street, a distance of a mile in length and half a mile in width. This was a flames. Other started in other city, and when the second day Francisco city riddled by shells from their.

With little fight the battlers remitted, and with that shook the outlying disorganised staying off likewise cannonading two days—tons sives were shattered build-add nothing fire. One by landmarks "Emperor only a memory Francisco—can as a memory in doors that used so hospitably came to collect from one of his in exchange for bond—they are The wayfarer cents for a bed may be able to find a clean bunk in a model lodging-house, but his pillow will never again be circled by an aureole of golden history in the What Cheer. The Bear Flag of the California Republic—was it lost



A RECORD OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT 50 MILES DISTANCE.

This seismographic record of the Californian earthquake was registered at 5.15 a.m., April 18, by the seismograph at the Veterans' Home, fifty miles east of San Francisco.



THE BURNING BUILDING FROM WHICH CARUSO AND THE OPERA COMPANY ESCAPED: THE PALACE HOTEL, MARKET STREET, FOR MANY YEARS THE GREATEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD: NOW COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

or was it saved? In any case, hundreds of relics hardly less precious are gone. James Lick left his money to the glory of California and of himself. He thought of building a pyramid to surpass the pyramids of Egypt, for a monument, but some thoughtful scientists convinced him that such a monument might not confer assured immortality, since an earthquake might some day shake it down. So they induced him to devote part of the money to the erection of the greatest telescope in the world on Mount Hamilton, with a niche in the pier for his body, and the rest he dedicated to various worthy objects in San Francisco the Beloved. One of these objects was the endowment and the fitting housing of the Society of

California Pioneers, and the philanthropist's wealth became a golden apple of discord among those fine old veterans, setting them to squabbling and black-balling for its control and clouding their declining days with bitterness. But in their stately building were gathered priceless mementoes of the Age of Romance, and few of them, it is to be feared, have survived.

Another great Lick benefaction was the Academy of Sciences, whose valuable collections must have disappeared—at least there has been no mention in the dispatches of the appearance on the streets of anybody carrying a stuffed, hairy mammoth, twenty-six feet long and sixteen feet high. There is hope that the unique Bancroft Library, bought recently by the University of California for a quarter of a million dollars, may have been saved. This collection was one that could never be replaced. It contained not only every book obtainable on Pacific Coast history, including thousands now out of print, not only manuscript transcripts of ancient Spanish records from Mexico and Madrid, but scores on scores of great volumes filled with the narratives of American pioneers.

A UNIQUE TREASURE LOST.

Unhappily there seems to be no hope for the Sutro Library, and the world is very perceptibly poorer by the loss. Adolph Sutro was a philanthropic plutocrat, an implacable enemy of monopoly, and an irrepressible friend of the people. While he was digging his fortune out of the Sutro Tunnel he did not have much time to cultivate a knowledge of art or literature, but he had a gnawing hankering after both. He loved to do things out of the ordinary, and one day San Francisco was astonished to find that his agents had collected a library of two hundred thousand volumes, especially rich in examples of early printing, and including fifteen hundred xylographic incunabula, or block-books, printed before the invention of movable type.

A MONUMENT THAT FAILED.

There were many large libraries in California, such as the Public, the Mercantile, and the Mechanics' in San Francisco, the library of the University of California at Berkeley, and the State Library at Sacramento; but these were all modern working collections. The Sutro Library was not only larger than any of them, but it was different in kind. With its treasures of illuminated manuscripts and books long out of print, it was absolutely unique, not only in California but in the United States. Sutro meant it to be his monument, as the observatory on Mount Hamilton was the monument of Lick. He meant to give it either to the University of California or to the city of San Francisco, but there were hitches about the manner and the place of its housing, and meanwhile it stayed year after year stored in flimsy, inflammable quarters down-town, in constant danger from even a small fire. Finally, Sutro died without carrying out any of his plans about the disposition of the library; his estate went into litigation, the books continued their criminal temptation of Providence, and at last the patience of Providence gave way.

But one Sutro benefaction remains intact, and it means more to San Francisco, although less to the world, than the lost library. The splendid baths, unique in America, and the greatest indoor swimming-baths in the world, remain. If there is any one thing that would be harder for San Franciscans to lose than another, it is their wonderful system of clean, salt-water baths, among which those under the cliffs of Sutro Heights rank first. There is a system of mains, laid expressly to carry pure ocean water from the open Pacific into the heart of the city for the people to swim in all the year round. New York would have to go at least to Long Beach, if not to Fire Island, to get a supply as good. But the Sutro Baths do not have to

depend on the mains, for they are right in the edge of the ocean itself, cut into the solid rock of the cliffs, and supplied with unlimited clean water by wave power. The water is pumped up under the glass roof and sprinkled down in fountains warmed to just the proper temperature. The main tank is as long as an ordinary New York block—275 feet—and there are smaller tanks of various degrees of warmth, all equipped with spring-boards, slides, and trapezes, and all visible at once from the tiers of seats that make the place the most commodious in the world for exhibitions of water-sports. In their scant hours of ease the builders of the new San Francisco will have frequent occasion to bless the memory of Adolph Sutro.

FIRE COMPLETING THE RUIN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF "COLLIER'S WEEKLY" IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The "Call" Building.



THE COMPLETE DEVASTATION OF THE BUSINESS QUARTER: THE AREA OF FIRE ROUND THE GREAT "CALL" BUILDING.



Grace Church.

THE BURNING OF THE BUSINESS QUARTER VIEWED FROM A POINT TO THE RIGHT OF GRACE CHURCH.

The correspondent of "Collier's Weekly" writes: "In the down-town district, built of stone and steel, long before the devastating fire had wrought its havoc, nearly every building suffered. Some were dismembered, others were frontless. The new buildings showed the least damage, proving once and for all time that the modern steel structure, with its ribs of iron and shell of stone, is as close to earthquake-proof as the vaunted frame construction. But this modern building must be flawless, the product of the highest type of commercial architecture."

HOMELESS SAN FRANCISCANS: THE CITIZENS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF "COLLIER'S WEEKLY" AT SAN FRANCISCO



REFUGEES CAMPING UNDER THE MCKINLEY MEMORIAL.



HOMELESS SAN FRANCISCANS CAMPING ON VACANT ALLOTMENTS.



REFUGEES WITH THEIR BELONGINGS IN MARKET STREET.



SEARCHING THE DÉBRIS FOR KILLED AND INJURED.

During the first five days after the earthquake 225,000 people—more than half the population—left San Francisco. About a third of these took refuge in the neighbouring towns. For the rest the authorities provided free railroad conveyance to a distance of five hundred miles. Market Street was the great commercial thoroughfare of the city.

THE EFFECT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE ON A STEEL FRAME BUILDING.

ENLARGEMENT FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF "COLLIER'S WEEKLY" AT SAN FRANCISCO.



THE RUINS OF THE CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

The correspondent of "Collier's Weekly" writes: "Like the frosting from a cake the ornamental veneering of the City Hall, a splendid example of municipal architecture, has fallen away, leaving the effect, for quick ruin, of the stucco world's fair enterprise."
The steel frame upon which the tower was supported remains almost unbroken, and gives the effect from a distance of a huge iron cage. The City Hall cost £1,400,000.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO: THE DESTRUCTION OF THE QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC.

DRAWINGS BY THE SPECIAL ARTIST OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



THE WRECK OF A GREAT AVENUE: FLAMES AND DÉBRIS
IN CALIFORNIA STREET.

The drawing of California Street shows the great avenue strewn with débris scattered by the earthquake, and the flames completing the ruin of the shattered buildings. On the top of the hill is the Fairmount Hotel, a new building which cost £600,000. The hotel was scorched, but not destroyed. Market Street was the chief commercial centre of San Francisco. The Spreckels or "Call" Building was one of the tallest in the city.



THE RUIN OF THE BUSINESS CENTRE: THE BURNING OF THE "CALL"
BUILDING IN MARKET STREET.

HOMELESS MILLIONAIRES: THE FLIGHT FROM THE FLAMES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT FROM A SKETCH MADE FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY GEORGE W. PETERS.



WHERE MONEY WAS USELESS: THE PLIGHT OF WEALTHY SAN FRANCISCANS DURING THE BURNING OF NOB HILL, THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL QUARTER.

On Nob Hill stood the mansions of the wealthy families of San Francisco, the Crockers, the Spreckels, and others whose fortune dates from the great gold rush of 1849. The whole district was destroyed, and the inhabitants had to flee at night in the very lightest garments. It was an extraordinary irony of circumstance to see those people, who the day before could have

commanded anything, reduced to temporary destitution, and driven to realise for the first time in their lives that there are moments when money has no purchasing power. They fled to the parks and open spaces, where they bivouacked in what comfort they could, sharing misfortune with the poorest of their fellow-citizens. For the time all class distinctions were at an end.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

FOR an author who certainly has a considerable sale, Shakspeare seems to be not much read. One gathers this from an amusing little controversy in the *Publisher's Circular*. A writer therein pointed out that Black's "Guide to Scotland" contained "a pretty comedy of errors" as to the passages in "Macbeth" which refer to Dunsinane and Birnam Wood. Thereon the editor of the Guide wrote saying that the errors were certainly not in the new edition, "and I am at a loss to find them in the old." He invited the writer who had found the blunders to cite his reference, and if he failed, "to make full apology for a statement which is little less than libellous."

Hereon the critic scored! He quoted the twenty-fourth edition of the Guide, p. 257, 1882. The Guide said that local tradition represented Macbeth as running away from his castle of Dunsinane when he saw Malcolm's army approaching, and as "flying up the opposite hill, pursued by Macduff. Finding it impossible to escape, he threw himself from the top of the hill, was killed upon the rocks, and buried at the Lang Man's Grave, which is still extant. The resemblance between this tradition and Shakspeare's account of the same event in the tragedy of 'Macbeth' is remarkable. The knowledge he shows of the position of the hills suggests that he must have collected the traditions on the spot."

Now, of course, Shakspeare says nothing about Macbeth running away and "committing suicide to save himself from slaughter." "Lay on, Macduff," says the hero, and dies game—off the scene. Macduff has the bad taste to cut his head off. If Shakspeare is read, would the comedy of errors survive at least into the twenty-fourth edition of the Guide? Now the comedy of errors has ceased to run. Macbeth, as matter of fact, survived Siward's invasion by three years, and fell in battle, not at Dunsinane, but at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire. As to Shakspeare collecting traditions at Dunsinane, if he had been there he would have called the place *Dunsinnan*, not *Dunsinane*.

In Gaelic place-names the first part, like *dun*, a hill, *drum*, a ridge, and so on, has no stress on it. The stress is on the final part of the word, the determinative, which indicates the actual name and nature of the *dun*, or *drum*, or *bal*, or whatever it is. The Sassenach may pronounce Dumfries as "Dumphreys," to rhyme to Humphreys, but *Dumfrees* is right; as *Carlisle* is right, and *Balfour* is right, not *Carlisle* or *Balfour*. The Celt usually says "post-office," not "post-office," just as the Sassenach says "Oban," not "Oban." "Shakspeare was a clayver man," and, if he had been at Dunsinane he would have known how to pronounce the word.

How difficult it is to be original! Probably Mark Twain has not read the "Gemma Ecclesiastica" of Giraldu Cambrensis: it does not seem in his line of study. But in his laughable paper on the haunting refrain of the "cars"

Punch, brothers, punch with care;
Punch in the presence of the passengere—

Mark repeats a story told by Giraldu. His point is that "punch with care," and the rest of the refrain, haunts the memory of the hearer, and drives him nearly mad. Thus a haunted clergyman, in the story, is preaching a funeral sermon and breaks down in a pathetic passage to say, "Punch, brothers, punch with care." Giraldu has the story, and tells it of a priest in the diocese of Worcester. The holy man was haunted by the refrain of a song that he had heard people singing on the previous night, so that next morning at Mass, when he meant to say, "*Pax vobiscum*," he did say, "*Sweete lemman thin are*," which means, "Sweet heart, take pity."

Nobody who is fond of Oxford should fail to procure a tiny French book devoted to the praises of the place: "Les Pierres d'Oxford," by Monsieur Georges Grappe (Sansot, Paris, 1906). Mr. Matthew Arnold did not write about Oxford with more charm. Among the glories of Balliol Mr. Grappe mentions "the divine poets, Matthew Arnold, Browning, and Swinburne." But Browning was not a Balliol man, though he used to visit the Master of Balliol frequently. The French observer cannot conceal his mirthful astonishment at the costume of a learned professor, whom he meets in the Broad Walk, dressed in flannels, with a pair of racquets under his arm, and a pipe in his mouth. "En France, les étres les plus légers s'habillent gravement." So did Mr. Verdant Green as a freshman, when he took a solitary walk round Christ Church meadows in cap and gown, carrying a cane with a tassel. There are degrees, and to walk behind the modern undergraduate as he strolls down the High to the boats in a very brief pair of—I don't know the name for the brief bifurcated garments—*dabbled with blood*, is not agreeable. Probably he was the raw material of his college boat; they had certainly made their material raw. The Proctor should have interfered. But to return to M. Grappe. Why does he talk of a boy "leaving Eton or any other public house"? Ben Jonson did not really say of Shakspeare that he had "*few Latin, no Greek*"!

Where is the happy college where a man has to attend but one lecture daily, that of his tutor? Probably we make these quaint little errors when we write about France; but still, one would scarcely call a *lycée* a "public house."

It was once my fortune to visit Oxford with a young French diplomatist, who was in love with the place, and in grief because he had not been educated there. In our company was a lady of the Comédie Française. You would hardly guess what impressed and pleased her most of all that she saw—it was the drawings by old Italian Masters in the Taylorian. Her taste was rather classical than romantic.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CYMRU.—If Black play 1. K to Q 5th, 2. Kt to K 5th (dis ch), 2. K takes Kt or moves, 3. R mates.

H T C (Hampton Wick).—Cook's "Chess Player's Compendium." Order from *Times and Mirror*, Small Street, Bristol.

P DALY.—Probably correct as it stands, but, as previously stated, we demur to its construction.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3222 received from J E (Valparaiso); of Nos. 3223 and 3224 from Fred Long (Santiago, Chile) and J E (Valparaiso); of No. 3229 from V C (Cape Town) and Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, Bengal); of No. 3230 from Girindra Chandra Mukherji; of No. 3233 from E G Rodway (Trowbridge) and A G Bagot (Dublin); of No. 3234 from Hereford, A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), F H Filmer (Faversham), Albert Wolff (Putney), J S (Page Bank), the Chess Department of the Reading Society (Corfu), Josef Choutka (Prague), A G Bagot (Dublin), and E G Rodway (Trowbridge).

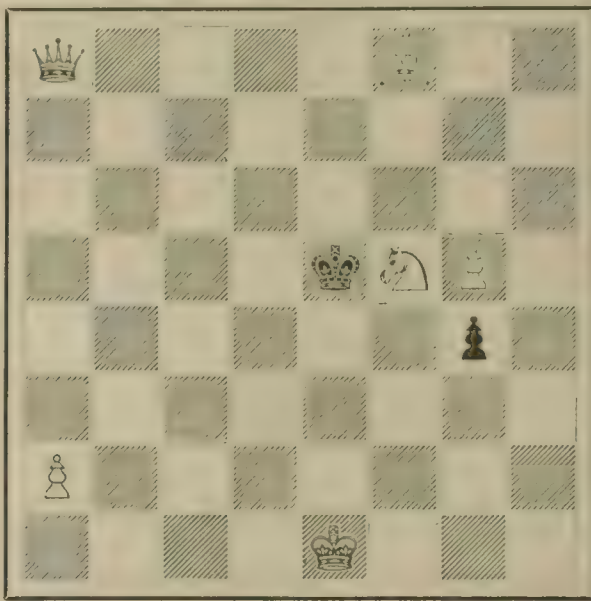
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3215 received from S J England (South Woodford), C E Perugini, Shadforth, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), J Dickens (Southampton), T Roberts, F Henderson (Leeds), J J Scargill (Bromley), E J Winter-Wood, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Albert Wolff (Putney), F Moore (Clifton), Sorrento, and R Worters (Canterbury).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3234.—By G. F. W. PACKER.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to B 4th Any move.
2. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 3237.—By H. J. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in an Exhibition Match at Philadelphia between MESSRS. HAMPTON AND MAROCZY.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. R takes Q	Q takes R
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. R takes Q	K to B 2nd
3. B to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th	27. R to K 2nd	P to K R 4th
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	28. P to Kt 3rd	R to K sq
5. Castles	Kt to K 2nd	29. R takes R	K takes R
This looks like retarding development, but Black was perhaps in an experimental mood.			
6. B to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	30. K to Kt 2nd	K to Q 2nd
7. P to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd	31. P to K R 3rd	K to K 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	32. K to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
9. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	33. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to B 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	34. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P (ch)
11. K to R sq	P to Q B 4th	35. K takes P	B to K 2nd
12. Q to K sq	B to Kt 2nd	36. B to K sq	B to Q sq
13. P to K 5th	Kt to B 3rd	37. B to R 4th	B to B 2nd
14. B to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	38. B to Kt 5th	P to B 5th
15. P takes P	Q takes P	39. B to R 6th	B to Q sq
16. Q to Kt 3rd	Q takes P	40. B to Kt 7th	P to Q R 4th
A good move, distinctly turning the position in White's favour.			
17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq	41. P to Q R 4th	P takes R P
18. Kt to R 4th	Kt to K 2nd	42. P takes R P	P takes Q P
19. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	43. P takes P	B to K 2nd
20. B to Kt 4th	Q to B 2nd	44. B to K 5th	P to Kt 4th
21. Q to R 3rd	B to B sq	45. B to B 7th	P takes P
22. R takes R	Q takes R	46. B takes R P	Resigns.
23. R to K sq	B takes B		
24. Q takes B	Q to B 2nd		
25. Q to K 6th	Q takes B		
White sticks to his advantage most.			

CHESS IN CUBA.

Game played in an Exhibition Match at Havana between MESSRS. LASKER AND PARPDAS.

(Ginco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. R takes Kt	Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q to B 2nd (ch)	K to R 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	20. Kt to B 3rd	R to B sq
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	21. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. R to K B sq	Q takes Q
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)	23. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q 6th
7. B to Q 2nd	Kt takes K P	24. R takes Q	R takes R
8. B takes B	Kt takes B	25. R takes R	R to B 8th (ch)
9. B takes P (ch)	K takes B	26. P to K R 3rd	R to B 8th
10. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	P to Q 4th	27. K to R 2nd	P to R 3rd
11. Kt to K 5th (ch)	Q takes Kt	28. Kt to Kt 5th	K to Kt 3rd
Q takes Kt seems better. The opening thus far is entirely "hook," where the text move is not regarded with favour.			
12. Q takes Kt	K to K 3rd	29. Kt to B 3rd	K to B 4th
13. Q to R 4th	P to B 4th	30. Kt to B 3rd	K to B 4th
14. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd	31. R to K B 2nd	
15. Kt to B 4th (ch)	K to B 4th	White is now between the fire and the frying pan. If Rooks are exchanged, Black must win on his Queen's side.	
The bold handling of his King as a fighting factor is a feature of Black's play.			
16. Kt takes P	Q takes Q P	32. R to Q 2nd	R to B 8th
17. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd		K to B 5th
18. Castles			White resigns.

A match for the chess championship of the world is at last arranged. The challenger is Mr. Maroczy, whose claim for the right to compete has been already advocated in this column; and the defender is, of course, the holder of the title, Dr. Lasker. The play is fixed to begin next October, and will be conducted in three sections, one in Europe—probably at Vienna—and the others in America. The stakes are £400 aside. In this connection we give above two games where the laurels of both masters meet with a nipping touch of east wind.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR MONTHLY SURVEY.

VERY curious are the ways of our animal friends. Last week a member of the Reform Club took me to see an example of singular attachment of a pigeon to a particular nesting-place. We found the bird sitting on a very primitive nest, composed chiefly of pieces of stick, in a corner of a balcony in front of one of the windows of the library of the Club. Utterly undisturbed by being looked at, the faithful creature was attending to what one may call her domestic duties. As far as I could learn, the bird has chosen the same nesting-place year by year, and the Club, I suspect, have come to regard her as a kind of honorary member. At least, she is never disturbed, and there in this little quiet corner of the balcony, removed by a few yards from the street traffic (the balcony, I should say, looks to the back of the Club), she discharges her maternal duties. I have often thought it peculiar that animals, and especially certain species of birds, should select very unlikely places in which to take up their abode. They will often elect to live amongst noise and traffic, while at other times they will make their appearance in the matter of domicile not far from man, but literally in the very midst of human society.

The other day I read of a robin which had settled quietly and calmly down in a drawing-room. It is no uncommon thing to find records of birds making their nests in such unlikely places as railway wagons. I knew of one case in which sparrows built their abode just above the axle of a farm cart, accompanying the cart in its journeys. What is the idea, if so one may term it, which underlies this strange desire for close association with man? Is it a sense of some protection or other which is accorded and gained, or is it simply a freakish instinct, that leads the bird to nest in untoward places? Truly the psychology of lower life presents a wide field, mostly untilled, for the naturalist's study. I trust the Reform Club pigeon, for many years to come, will afford a lesson in nature-study to the members of that institution, and serve, perchance, to divert the thoughts of some of the members from the din of politics to the contemplation of the domestic virtues.

Of late days I have been interested to observe the large amount of additional attention which has been paid to what one may call the hygiene of the mouth. This, truth to tell, is a topic of great importance. Few of us realise that the mouth is a regular hothouse, in which germs, harmless and noxious alike, grow and multiply. All the conditions of successful germ-growth are there represented. Heat and moisture are the chief of such conditions, and, as a consequence, microbes flourish apace in the oral cavity. The mouth and its health become matters of national importance. A vast deal in the matter of successful living depends on the possession of a good set of teeth. If the teeth are defective, the food cannot be perfectly masticated, and a want of division of the food implies difficult digestion and consequent physical weakness. The duty of nourishing ourselves properly, lies at the root of individual health, and, as a consequence, reflects on the health of the nation at large.

Physicians to-day recognise that a goodly number of ailments have their origin in the neglect of mouth-hygiene. Infection of the ears from the mouth is a too common result in the case of scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, and so attention is being paid to the disinfection of mouth and throat in these troubles. But even in the healthy state, so called, much suffering is produced by reason of want of attention to the state of the teeth. There is no "faddism" in the recommendation that the mouth and teeth should be much more carefully supervised than is the case with many persons. Children, for example, are not taught universally the duty of attending to their teeth, by way of preventing teeth-decay, and by way of preventing much pain and subsequent ill-health arising from a defective dental apparatus. One may well sympathise with the action of School Boards in appointing medical officers whose duty it is to report upon the teeth of the children attending school. The regrettable part of the matter to my mind is the parental negligence which takes no account of this important item in the health history of the young. No nation can be healthy which suffers from defective teeth, and one of the causes of the degeneracy of which we hear so much to-day, is undoubtedly weak digestion due to the state of the teeth. The moral here is obvious: Teach the children that the duty of attending to the teeth is as clearly part of their daily régime as the washing of their faces.

The eruption of Vesuvius and the earthquake at San Francisco have caused a thrill of horror to pass through the nations. Cosmical catastrophes of this kind appear to demonstrate the helplessness of science to cope with the convulsions and cataclysms of nature. It is notable, however, that in San Francisco the steel-built edifices remained unaffected while other buildings collapsed. Man learns wisdom by bitter experience, and it is probable that, having regard to the results noted in the recent earthquake, care will be taken in the re-erection of the city that the type of domicile will be that which conforms to the model proved to be of the most stable character, considered, that is, in relation to possible future shocks. A good deal of very inexact detail has been published of late regarding volcanic eruptions and earthquake shocks. Earthquakes and volcanoes follow much the same lines. They occur near the sea, or near large bodies of inland waters. An earthquake line runs from the north of Japan down to the Archipelago. Another starts at the Azores and runs along the Mediterranean. A third begins in Mexico, and runs down the Pacific Coast of America. Probably the cause of both catastrophes is really a steam-explosion. Water gains admittance to the heated interior of the earth, and it is converted into steam. If it escapes by a vent, the result is a volcanic eruption; if not, we get an earthquake.

ANDREW WILSON.

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TO THE NORTH POLE BY AIR-SHIP AND MOTOR-SLEDGE.

DRAWINGS BY A. HUGH FISHER FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY MR. WALTER WELLMAN; MOTOR-SLEDGE SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE WARWICK TRADING COMPANY.

DIAGRAMMATIC VIEW OF THE AIR-SHIP.

LENGTH, 164 FEET
GREATEST DIAMETER, 52 FEET.

THE OUTER SURFACE IS QUITE SMOOTH (NO NETTING OF CORDAGE OR OF WIRES TO HOLD MOISTURE, SNOW OR FROST)

W. AT THIS POINT IN THE ENGINE ROOM IS AN INSTALLATION OF THE AMERICAN DE FOREST CO'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS. THE AERIAL OR WIRE IS UNROLLED AND SUSPENDED.

RETARDER OR DRAG ANCHOR

FRONT SCREW 18½ FEET DIAMETER

55 H.P. MOTOR

ENGINE ROOM

LIVING AND SLEEPING ROOM

25 H.P. MOTOR

REAR SCREW 14½ FEET DIAMETER

RUDDER WORKED FROM ENGINE ROOM

EMERGENCY VALVE

OUTLET FOR WATER SUPPLY

INTERIOR DIVISION OF BALLOON FROM BALLONET

THE COVER OF BALLOON CONSISTS OF FOUR THICKNESSES OF THIS MATERIAL

SILK

PURE RUBBER

SANDS OF SILK DOUBLE CEMENTED TO COVER ALL SEWING HOLES

MAP OF NORTH POLAR REGIONS

SHOWING MR. WELLMAN'S BASE.

SIBERIA

RUSSIA

CANADA

GREENLAND

ICELAND

WEST SPITZBERGEN

NEW FRISLAND

PAUL CARL FORELAND

A. HAMMERFEST. WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION NO. 1. ALSO END OF ATLANTIC CABLE. HAMMERFEST IS 600 SEA MILES FROM B.

B. DANES ISLAND. WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION NO. 2. HEADQUARTERS AND BASE. DANES ISLAND IS 600 SEA MILES FROM THE NORTH POLE.

ONE OF THE FOUR WEIGHTS OF THE EQUILIBREUR

EACH IS A STEEL CYLINDER FILLED WITH PETROL: WOODEN RUNNERS ARE ATTACHED LONGITUDINALLY: WEIGHT - 130 POUNDS EACH

THE MOTOR SLEDGE - THE RUNNERS ARE ABSOLUTELY FLEXIBLE STEEL, ARE BUILT ON AN ANKLE JOINT, AND GIVE IN ANY DIRECTION IN GOING OVER UNEVEN SURFACES. THEY ARE LIGHT ENOUGH FOR TWO MEN TO LIFT. 3 HORSE POWER

LARGE SCALE MAP SHOWING DANES ISLAND, THE BASE AND POINT OF ASCENT.

STEEL BOAT CONTAINING CABLE OF GUIDE ROPE AND CABLE OF RETARDER

GUIDE-ROPE OR EQUILIBREUR ALWAYS IN CONTACT WITH THE SURFACE OF THE SEA

DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW STRESS OF THE RETARDER IS DISTRIBUTED BY BANDS OF FABRIC OF EXTRA STRENGTH IN DIRECTIONS A A A A

THE RETARDER IN WATER

STEEL BOAT 16½ FEET LONG - NON-CAPSIZABLE - NON-SINKABLE

A HUGH FISHER

THE NOVEL APPARATUS OF MR. WELLMAN'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

In June Mr. Walter Wellman will start for the Arctic regions. He will attempt to reach the Pole by air-ship and by motor-sledges. With Mr. Wellman will be Major Henry B. Hersey (U. S. Government), M. Gaston Hervieu, Mr. Maxwell J. Smith (wireless-telegraph expert from the American De Forest Wireless Telegraphy Company), and one other yet to be chosen. The scheme is explained in an article on another page. The enterprise will be known as the Wellman-Chicago-Record-Herald-Polar Expedition.

MANY BOOKS IN BRIEF.

ANDREW LANG as a writer has all the virtues of the expert golfer. His long, steady drive is only equalled by his perfect approach, and he holes like an archangel, or, at least, like that equally important spirit, Colonel Bogey. To write of Sir Walter Scott has evidently been a game after his own heart, for though Andrew Lang has the head of a professional, he has the heart of a boy. In spite of "Who's Who," is he a day older than when, at the age of ten, he was for rewriting the end of "Ivanhoe"? For him the greatest truth of all lies in romance, and Scott was and is the King of the Romancers. The new Life which Mr. Lang has written for Hodder and Stoughton does not profess to be more than an abridgement of Lockhart, but no small part of its charm is due to the writer's onslaught on the critics who are too modern for Sir Walter. St. Andrew himself dealt no doughtier blows for Scotland. "The Waverley novels," he says, "are not the work of a passionate, a squalid, or a totally uneducated genius. They are not the work of any Peeping Tom who studies woman in her dressing-room and tries to smell out the secrets of the eternally feminine." Such thwacks as these, together with the rare knowledge that Andrew Lang has of Scott's country and of the writer's cunning, make the book the excellent thing it is. It is illustrated with nine contemporary portraits of the novelist and with a photograph of Abbotsford.

"The Door of Humility" (Macmillan) contains a number of Mr. Alfred Austin's most memorable lines. "The worm and me He also made" is one. Another is, "Bound, runnels, bound, bound on and flow," or "Why linger longer, subject, here." "Parnassus," says our Laureate, "boasts no loftier peak than Poet's heavenward song." A Parnassian peak is to be found in the verses where he describes the tourists in Florence—

They scan, they prate, they marvel why
The figures still expressive glow,
Oblivious they were painted by
Adoring Fra Angelico.

Mr. Alfred Austin is very much like these tourists in this latest volume of verse. He nearly always scans, he prates, and he marvels why. But if he really wished to enter the door of humility he would confine himself to his proper sphere of birthday odes.

Mr. Belloc has a mind that is quick to receive impressions and a pen that can set them down pleasantly. His "Esto Perpetua," a little book of Algerian studies and impressions (Duckworth), may not appeal to the man who seeks the aid of a tourist agency when he goes a-travelling, but it will be read with some interest and even more sympathy by those who conduct their own tours along the highways and through the byways of far-off lands. Mr. Belloc gives us, perhaps, a little more history than we require; but we forgive this generosity on account of the impressions that accompany it. Algeria, like the rest of Northern Africa, must needs have a curious effect upon an educated and thoughtful visitor. There is so much that is fascinating in the ruin of what has been, in the attitude of a high-spirited yet simple race towards its conquerors. Even in Morocco, the last great independent Empire of Africa, the decline of the Crescent is apparent to Moor and Berber. In Algeria the Crescent has fallen altogether, but the Moslem is sustained in his hour of trial by the belief in Allah and in destiny. Algeria has impressed Mr. Belloc, and he has set his impressions down in a fashion that is in part the outcome of his surroundings. He has endeavoured to pitch his writing in the key of the desert and the old towns of a half-forgotten civilisation that ring the Sahara round. Those of us who have known the desert will feel that the key is the best one, and it may be suggested that Mr. Belloc's book is not written for others.

"The Light" (Cassell) has little to do with sunshine, for a more gloomy history would be difficult to find. Things go "contrary" with Margaret from page 1, where she is launched on the world as a small servant, to page 355, in which she renounces her passionately loved, though unlawful, baby, with the pious remark that God probably directed the blindness of her boy at birth in order that she might be brought to "The Light." Margaret, it will be seen, is no logician, and, in spite of the many talks on religion, a poor theologian; while for a woman pre-eminently unselfish, such a reflection reads too much like egotism. The story is written greatly in dialect, Cockney and rural, both singularly rich in displacement of the letter H; and while not beautiful in subject or treatment, it is unconvincing and inconclusive. Why confront an estimable girl with a whole world of brutal vulgarity scarcely relieved by one note of justice, to say nothing of kindness—a world where employers, fellow-servants, workhouse authorities and inmates, the Bench, and, not least, her lover himself, all vie with each other as to which shall inflict most suffering on this one inoffending, desolate creature? The central motive has been dealt with before. In "Esther Waters" George Moore wrote that tragedy with all the dignity and squalor of which his pen was capable. And in "The Light" Mrs. Harold Gorst reveals nothing more of the mysteries of sin or its atonement.

"Fisherman's Luck; and Some Other Uncertain Things" (Hodder and Stoughton) is, as we suppose, a book dealing mainly with the patient craft is bound to be, a leisurely and peaceful volume. Mr. Henry Van Dyke loiters, as it were, upon the banks of a pleasantly

reminiscent stream; and if the stream runs shallow here and there, and the atmosphere beside it tends to drowsiness, it is innocent, and pleasing to the æsthetic sense. There are chapters dealing with anglers alone, and yet written for any folk who care to dawdle at the riverside and watch other men's skill—such chapters, these, as "The Thrilling Moment" and "Fishing in Books"; while others, such as "A Wild Strawberry," throw an amiable light on the "certain other things" announced in the sub-title. There are, of course, two chief pitfalls for the chatty essayist; one of them is fine writing, and the other is the parade of the platitude. The former Mr. Van Dyke has avoided with great delicacy: he writes well, has a pretty gift of description and a leavening humour, and is not above telling a tale succinctly. Into the latter he stumbles now and again, as when he informs you that "life is much too large to be expressed in the terms of a single passion," meaning that the love element (especially in fiction) is apt to be both boring and redundant; but he extricates himself quite cleverly with an anecdote, or a smile at the conventional attitude towards his subject.

Few men have stirred the public imagination more deeply than the late Sir Richard Burton—traveller, "from the rising of the sun even to the going down thereof," linguist, to whom nearly thirty languages had yielded their secrets, anthropologist, and founder of the society that studies anthropology in England. Though less than sixteen years have passed since Burton died, we have had three, if not four, biographies. First came Lady Burton's unfortunate production, carrying with it all her limitations, and written chiefly to persuade the author that her husband was at heart a Roman Catholic. Then Miss Stisted's "True Life of Sir Richard Burton," followed by "The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton," by Mr. Wilkins, dealing very largely with Sir Richard. Now we see "The Life of Sir Richard Burton," by Mr. Thomas Wright, published in two handsome volumes by Everett



SIR RICHARD BURTON ABOUT THE YEAR 1855.

Reproduced from "The Life of Sir Richard Burton," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Everett and Co.

and Co., and note that a second edition has been called for within the first six weeks of publication. It would be hard to find a more difficult subject than Burton for the exercise of any biographer's ingenuity, and if Mr. Wright has not succeeded altogether in his undertaking, he has contrived at least to handle a difficult task with a considerable measure of judgment, discretion, and good taste. He has not sought to dive into the unsavoury depths that Burton explored so thoroughly, and consequently his book need not be placed on the *index expurgatorius* of the family library, but it is necessary to add that his Burton, in the familiar white clothes that the explorer loved, seems to have had a coating of home-made white-wash. The adapter of "Vikram and the Vampire," and author of the "Kasidah," was a man who in his own language was "a Persian in Persia, a Hindoo in India, and an English gentleman in England." It is difficult to express such a rare spirit in terms of popular biography. Burton was a law to himself. His talents were vast, his scruples limited, he lost his temper when a young man, never to find it again—and herein lies one of the secrets of his failure in the diplomatic service. Moreover, he was profoundly conscious of the limitations of men whom chance had set in authority over him, and just as he delighted in shocking individuals, he delighted in shocking communities. One very important charge is brought against Burton by his biographer, and substantiated. Burton paraphrased Mr. John Payne's translation of the "Thousand Nights and a Night," and is largely indebted to Mr. Payne for all save the notorious section of the Terminal Essay. Many students of both translations must have noticed striking resemblances, but it was certainly left to Mr. Wright to enforce the charge of plagiarism. We may regret this addition to the sum of Burton's very many weaknesses, but the notes with which he enriched what he was pleased to call his translation of the "Nights" will ever be the delight and the despair of the scholar. It only remains to say that Mr. Wright has collected a large number of interesting anecdotes, and that he wields a light and skilful pen.

For a record of a life of strenuous and unremitting toil in the service of science, one cannot do better than read "Haeckel; his Life and Work" (Fisher Unwin), written by Professor Bölsche, and translated by Mr. McCabe. The name of Haeckel has become familiar to most people only in recent years, and chiefly through the controversy aroused by his "Riddle of the Universe." In reality, however, he has been one of the foremost exponents of Darwinism for the past forty years, during which period he has done a great deal of purely scientific work of permanent value. Haeckel's excursions into philosophy have arisen out of his enthusiasm for the universal application of the evolutionary principle, and in this respect he reminds one of our own great Darwinian controversialist—Professor Huxley. Even a great savant and controversialist, however, has his human side, and one hears with interest that Haeckel's personality was one of much charm, a charm that must have been enhanced by his passionate love of nature and his great genius as a painter. Under these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that Professor Bölsche, one of Haeckel's pupils, and Mr. McCabe, who contributes an introduction and a supplementary chapter, should write of the veteran biologist with an enthusiasm which is occasionally overdone. To describe Haeckel as the "heir of Goethe" and the "unriddler of the world's problems" is to make no ordinary claim. To many minds he seems only to have stated these problems in different language, and his monism appears often as dualism in disguise. He may replace a "deliberate architect and ruler of the world" by "the eternal iron laws of nature"; but, as has been remarked, this procedure somewhat resembles the attempt to pay debts by means of an overdraft, without facing the question of general solvency. Biological philosophy, in fact, is not free from the dogma which Haeckel scorned.

"Old Pewter," by Mr. Malcolm Bell, which forms an interesting volume in the Newnes Library of the Applied Arts (George Newnes, Limited), is an illustrated book, a little surprising to the casual amateur who owns a plate or two, and perhaps a flagon and candlestick, made of the soft, quietly gleaming material that only of late years has attracted the attention of collectors. For the metal, the name of which has caused a dispute between those who think it derived from the Dutch "peauter" and those who believe that the old French "peutre," "peautre," or "piautre," the Italian "peltro," and Spanish "pelitre," all come from "pewter," itself corrupted from "spelter"—has had a vivid, almost exciting, history here and abroad, until, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the manufacture ceased to be important because lighter, brighter, or harder substances—such as "block tin," Britannia metal, German silver, nickel plate, to say nothing of cheap glass and china ware—killed the craft, despite the struggles of the chartered companies to crush competition. The book contains more than a hundred plates *hors texte*, illustrating some hundreds of specimens, as well as some plates of the marks and private "touches" which, despite rigorous legislation and punishment, the makers, to the great grievance of our collectors, were very lax about using. Some who look at the illustrations will learn for the first time how beautiful in design are many of the specimens fortunately preserved, and now unlikely to be melted down to make musket-bullets. The author does not pretend to bring forward any entirely novel discoveries, but in a pleasant style tells the story of the craft of pewterers here and abroad from the earliest times, embellishing and enlivening it with many quaint details, some of which cast interesting light upon other times and other manners. Probably the book will inspire some with the taste for collecting, and it may be noted that as yet prices are comparatively moderate, particularly abroad, and the seeker has a better chance of making a good "find" than if he devotes his energies to more fashionable manias.

"The Age of Walnut," by Mr. Percy Macquoid, R.I. (Lawrence and Bullen), is a handsomely bound volume forming the second instalment of his History of English Furniture. It deals with the period between the "Age of Oak" and the time when mahogany supplanted the pretty wood, which yielded too easily to the attack of the friend of the angler and the early bird. Roughly speaking, the reign of the walnut lasted about as long as the reign of George III., and, beginning with the accession of Charles II. to the throne, ended during the time of the South Sea Bubble. This is a rough computation, since walnut-trees were planted and cultivated from 1562, and known earlier; but they mature slowly, and before the Restoration the wood was generally used only as a decoration in conjunction with oak. The employment of walnut on the Continent was much earlier than in our little island, and there are ante-Restoration English pieces made of foreign walnut. The scheme of Mr. Macquoid's work does not limit it to furniture of this particular wood, but embraces all kinds of household gods made during the period, and the photographs and charming coloured plates (the latter fifteen in number) made after drawings by Mr. Shirley Slocombe, present many splendid specimens of marqueterie and lacquer-work and lovely lime-wood work by Grinling Gibbons. Incidentally, in reading the handsome book, the amateur picks up useful facts, such as that the date of old clock-cases sometimes can be learned by finding in the records of the Clockmakers' Company the date of entry of the maker whose name is on the dial, or the advice as to the treatment of old walnut furniture and old marqueterie by people who find that their specimens have a lack-lustre air. They must be handled as Walton advised anglers to handle the frog who would a-fishing go.

PICTURES FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY

DIEU ET MON DROIT

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PORTRAITS AND SUBJECT-PICTURES.



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POPULAR PICTURES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1906.



THE CULPRIT: A COMEDY.—T. C. GOTCH.



CHALLENGED.—ARTHUR C. COOKE.



ULLSWATER, FROM GLENCOIN WOODS.—ERNEST PARTON.



A QUIET NOOK.—ERNEST PARTON.



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A VENETIAN FUNERAL.—FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A.



AGAINST REGATTA DAY.—STANHOPE A. FORBES, A.R.A.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE BY ENGLISH PORTRAIT-PAINTERS

IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF 1906.



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THE LORD CHANCELLOR (LORD LOREBURN).—J. SEYMOUR LUCAS, R.A.



THE EARL CAIRNS.—FRANK BRAMLEY, A.R.



MRS. G. W. PALMER.—ARTHUR S. COPE, A.R.



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THE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—SIR GEORGE REID.



THE CHIEF RABBI.—SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, R.A.-ELECT.



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Painted for the Fishmongers' Company.



SIR ASTON WEBB, R.A.—SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, R.A.-ELECT.

THE CHANTREY BEQUEST PURCHASES AND OTHER WORKS IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1906.



THE ROADSIDE FARM.—DAVID MURRAY, R.A.



BIRNAM WOOD.—D. FARQUHARSON, A.R.A.
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THE CASTLE OF EUROPE ON THE BOSPHORUS.
SIR E. J. POYNTER, P.R.A.



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THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1906: TWO HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.



THE BURNING OF MARTIN LUTHER'S WORKS OUTSIDE OLD ST. PAUL'S, 1521.—J. SEYMOUR LUCAS, R.A.



THE DEPARTURE OF JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT FROM BRISTOL ON THEIR FIRST VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—ERNEST IORD.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE BY ENGLISH PORTRAIT-PAINTERS
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF 1906.



VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN.—ARTHUR S. COPE, A.R.A.



WILLIAM BOYD CARPENTER, D.D., D.C.L., LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.
HUGH G. RIVIERE.



SIR JOHN POUND, BART., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON 1904-5.
J. H. F. BACON, A.R.A.



HAROLD PEARSON, ESQ., M.P.—HUGH DE T. GLAZEBROOK.

A TIMELY MESSAGE TO STOUT READERS.

If you have suffered, and are still suffering, from excessive fatness, think for a moment of the discomfort and the ill-health you have had to endure; think of the petty humiliations you have put up with from ill-natured or ill-bred people's comments; think of the many remedies (so-called) you have doubtless tried, and with what disheartening results; reckon up the cost in hard cash. Think seriously of these things, and make up your mind to try the famous Antipon treatment, which, as every person who has followed it will tell you, is a permanent cure for the disease of obesity, a splendid tonic and a renovator of youth and health and strength and beauty. These statements are not exaggerated. The Press throughout the country has been enthusiastic in its praise of Antipon as the recognised standard remedy for the permanent cure of corpulence, and hundreds of private letters from men and women in all parts of the globe confirm the hearty tributes of the Press. These letters are preserved for reference at the registered offices of the Antipon Company, where anyone interested may read them and be convinced of their authenticity. So here is advice for stout readers: Repine no more; do not pass another year or another month of depression and discomfort, but investigate the claims of Antipon; try a bottle. Even that will help to prove to you what a sterling remedy it is, and how powerful are its fat-absorbent qualities; for within a day and a night of the first dose there will be a reduction of 8 oz. to 3 lb., according to individual conditions. Then, day by day, the treatment being consistently followed, there will be a satisfactory decrease, until normal weight and natural proportions are restored. While Antipon is absorbing and ejecting from the system the dangerous internal super-fat, as well as the unsightly surface deposits, there is a coincident gradual extinction of the tendency to put on flesh. So that once the normal conditions of the body are restored the doses may cease. The cure is complete and permanent.

Now as to the wonderful tonic properties of Antipon. The only ally relied upon in the Antipon treatment is good food. How different is this from the old-time starvation, drugging, exhausting methods of fat-reduction! Antipon tones up and perfects the digestive process. It promotes a healthy, natural appetite. Thus the extra quantity of properly-digested wholesome food taken (there are no disagreeable dietary limitations) makes new, rich blood, which in turn goes to make new muscular and nerve tissue, bone tissue, brain tissue. Antipon, therefore, is as much a renovator of vitality as a restorer of beauty of form.

Antipon is a pleasantly tart liquid, of pure, harmless vegetable constituents, and can be taken by young and old without any disturbing after-effects. Every dose adds a little to health, strength, and beauty.

Antipon is sold by Chemists, Stores, etc., in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; or, should difficulty arise, may be obtained (on sending amount), under private package, direct from The Antipon Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

A BURDEN REMOVED.

In these days of stress and strain, one needs all one's best energies to cope with the workaday world and gain an honest livelihood. The struggle for life is getting more and more strenuous, and the race is to the strong. Life's handicap is very unequal. The slim, wiry man can get through much more work, and is certainly more mentally, as well as more physically, alert than the man who has to bear the distressing burden of excessive obesity, and who has been unfortunate enough to miss finding the one permanent cure for corpulence, Antipon. He may have tried a score of so-called remedies, but without any lasting relief from the dreaded affliction. The remedies in vogue some decades ago—remedies which unfortunately still find their adherents amongst the less enlightened—generally consisted of mineral drugs, the bad effects of which were aggravated by a rigorously restricted dietary, and much sweating and purging. They possessed no permanent virtue; that is to say, they

starved, sweated, purged, and drugged the patient into an unenviable condition of thinness and debility, but, unless they succeeded in lastingly ruining his constitution, they did not effect a permanent decrease of bulk, and as soon as the patient, out of sheer necessity to regain strength, began to eat a rational quantity of nourishing food, the excessive fat-development showed itself anew.

Why was this? Simply because, unlike the famous Antipon treatment, they did not eradicate the tendency,

obesity"—a remedy, in short, which no stout person should pass over.

Antipon begins to act at once. Within 24 hours of the first dose there is a decrease of 8 oz. to 3 lb., much depending upon individual conditions. In any case, however, there is an appreciable reduction of weight. After this initial decrease, a steady daily diminution sets in until complete cure. The reduction is admirably proportionate—face, figure, limbs, all are improved. A course of Antipon will make any stout man or woman look and feel years younger. The ease and grace of movement, the robust health, the renewed strength, the exhilaration and buoyancy brought about by this great remedy are blessings for which many fat people would expend a small fortune, yet Antipon is within the reach of the most modest purses.

Antipon is quite harmless, and contains, in liquid form, none but pure herbal ingredients. It is refreshing and pleasantly tart, is neither laxative nor constipating, and never produces any disagreeable reactionary effects.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc., or, should any difficulty arise, may be obtained (on sending amount) post free, privately packed, direct from the Sole Manufacturers, the Antipon Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.



ALL OVER THE WORLD

Antipon is now known as the surest, safest, simplest, and pleasantest cure for corpulence ever discovered. It has effected thousands of cures even in the most obstinate cases of long-standing obesity. Hundreds of men and women have written letters of thanks and praise for the benefits they have derived from the Antipon treatment. Not only have these grateful persons been reduced to their normal weight and dimensions, but they have been strengthened and revitalised, and heartened too; for time has proved to them that the cure is permanent, and that Antipon has effectually put an end to that frightful tendency to put on flesh however restricted and specialised the diet may be. With Antipon no unpleasant restrictions are called for. The person undergoing the Antipon treatment may dine out and eat heartily, and his or her neighbours at table will not suspect that any special treatment is being followed. The fact is, Antipon requires the help of strengthening food, and in this particular it differs radically from all the old-time obesity cures, which, as a rule, only manage to effect a temporary decrease of weight by means of semi-starvation and drugs. Antipon is a tonic of tonics, as well as the greatest of fat-absorbents. It gives tone to the digestive organs, promotes appetite, and assists assimilation. Thus good nourishment is an important factor in the Antipon treatment. Whilst the diseased and superfluous fat, internal and subcutaneous, is being absorbed and eliminated, the subject gains enormously in health and vitality, in muscular strength and renewed nerve force, brain power, and stamina. A course of Antipon makes a stout person younger in every way. Within 24 hours there is a reduction varying between 8 oz. to 3 lb., and then follows a steady daily decrease until symmetrical proportions and correct weight are restored. The cure is permanent, and no further doses need be taken, though the tonic virtues of Antipon might suggest a continuance. Antipon is a palatable liquid, free from mineral constituents, and perfectly harmless. It can be taken at all times without the slightest internal discomfort.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc.; or, should any difficulty arise, may be had (on sending amount) post free, privately packed, direct from the Sole Manufacturers, the Antipon Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

generally constitutional, to put on flesh to excess. This is where Antipon triumphs so completely over all other corpulence cures. Whilst rapidly absorbing and eliminating all the super-abundant and diseased fatty matter both internal and subcutaneous, it corrects the predisposing conditions. Take as much wholesome food as one may—in a rational way, of course—the fat will not return in excess. The food will go to enrich the blood and create new muscular and nerve tissue, but the fatty deposits will be normal. Hence, after a consistent course of Antipon, when correct weight and symmetrical proportions are restored, the doses may cease without fear that undue fat-development will occur again.

Wonderful fat-absorbent as it is, Antipon is not less valuable as a tonic. It has been shown that this great remedy relies to a considerable extent on good food as a strength-giving helper. Well, Antipon, by its tonic properties, excites a keen natural appetite, and perfects the processes of digestion and assimilation. Thus nutrition is normal, and the whole organism rapidly regains vigour and health, while the unhealthy fat is being absorbed and ejected. Is that not a rational and scientific method of reducing weight? Certain it is that Antipon is now regarded by every competent authority as "the standard remedy for the permanent cure of

in the treatment, the cure is permanent, and the general health of the patient is improved. The ingredients are purely herbal, the effect is tonic, and those who fear drastic measures may resort to this remedy with the utmost confidence. The "Sketch" fully endorses this opinion.

A SHEFFIELD NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

A trained nurse has written to the Antipon Company that she has used Antipon in the case of the very fattest woman she ever nursed, and that the result has been marvellous. Her patient, she says, is getting smaller and beautifully less every day, and the best of it is she is in perfect health now, where before she had all sorts of troubles.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc., or, should any difficulty arise, may be obtained (on sending amount) post free, privately packed, direct from the Sole Manufacturers, the Antipon Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

KIND THOUGHT FOR A FRIEND ABROAD.

A correspondent sends to the Antipon Company the following interesting letter:—

"Having benefited so much from your Antipon I feel it only right to send you this testimonial. I am pleased to say a few bottles have reduced me two stone, and that it is the only thing that has ever affected me, although I have tried several other (supposed) flesh-reducing medicines. I am just sending one of your advertisements to South Australia to a friend of mine, who I know is putting on too much flesh."

Colonial Readers of "The Illustrated London News" will be glad to know that Antipon is stocked by wholesale druggists in Australasia, South Africa, Canada, India, &c., and may always be obtained by ordering through a local chemist or stores.

"WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE."

The "Illustrated London News" says that those who suffer from a superabundance of flesh may find relief in the harmless cure which is provided by the Antipon Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand. They claim that by perfectly natural means they can reduce the weight of the subject by from 8 oz. to 3 lb. within a day and a night of taking the first dose. There is nothing at all violent

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(See Supplement.)

IT has been said that the paintings of merit at Burlington House signal to the eye from among their less fortunate fellows. But experience this year teaches that it is possible to pass through a room, and to leave dismally convinced that it holds no treasure, yet, after all, to return to it and discover a landscape sparkling with snow and sun by Clausen, or a landscape dazzling with heat and light by Sargent. In many cases the canvas upon which colour has been spread which finely

We do not, however, have to search for Mr. Sargent's large portrait-group. Here size, and a general message of fine tone that signals from a distance, relieve us of the burden of selection. This is a quartette of science in the persons of Professors William Welch, William S. Halstead, William Osler, and Howard A. Kelly, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. It is a nobler group than could have come from any other contemporary brush. Mr. Sargent has invested his sitters with the dignity of the new aristocracy, which is that of learning. The canvas hangs where that group of the old

of rare achievement. Of the greatest portrait-painters it cannot always be recorded that they could make a trinity in paint, or group four doctors in a room without a tangling of lines and tones and proportion. Mr. Sargent shares with a few very great painters of the past, but with none of his own day, the unhesitating power of arrangement which enables him to design and execute the great portrait-group, and to give to a gathering together of relations of blood or of circumstance the dignity which is in the nature of such scenes. The portrait of Lord Roberts in the First Room is eminent in the glitter of its



CUIRASSIERS BIVOUACKED AT THE GARE ST. LAZARE



AN ARREST OF MANIFESTANTS.

THE MAY-DAY TROUBLES IN PARIS: SCENES IN THE STREETS.

On May Day, Paris resembled an armed camp, but the troops were kept, for the most part, out of sight. Some trifling disturbances occurred, and the arrests numbered about five hundred.

and with actuality represents light makes a no more vivid show upon the Academy's walls than some crude and meaningless pattern of bright colour.

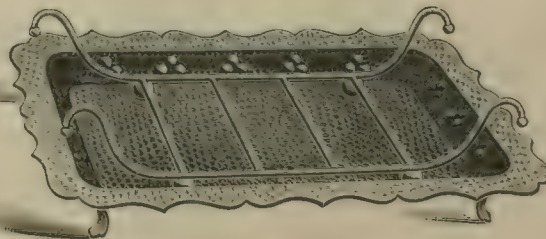
To enjoy the Academy, then, is no easy task; for one must pause on many a picture only to reject it, and examine much dull surface that makes no rewarding return. A patch of white may mean so much in the circumstance of one picture, so little in another; and yet the significant patch is intrinsically no stronger than the insignificant, and must be sought for to be found.

aristocracy hung last year. In the latter he borrowed some of the pomp and swagger of conventional ducal portraiture; in the present picture the dignity is more staid, having to do with expression rather than with pose. Each head is painted with masterly power. The gowns, the green silk of the hoods, the accessories of many books and a table, are schemed to fulfil, and do fulfil, the exacting requirements of a large composition. Here is no failure; not even any hesitation; and the artist's precision is a quality to be gravely noted as one

medals and the scabbard of the sword. But there is something of the iron face of war about this portrait which is not realism. Your leader of armies need not necessarily be of very martial aspect; and indeed the interest of portraits of great generals is often that they show how unlike the conventional fine soldier a leader of soldiers may be. It seems a pity that Mr. Sargent has suggested by the various wiles of which every great portrait-painter is master a greater height in his sitter than is shown in the life. Two other

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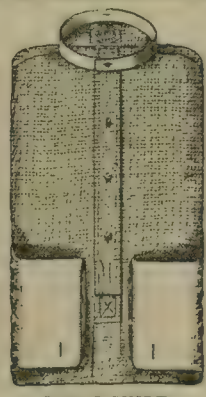


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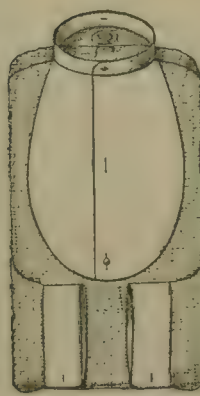
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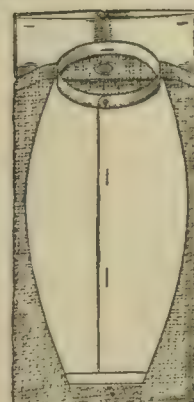
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portraits by Mr. Sargent, "The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest" and "Maud, Daughter of George Coats, Esq.," are secondary efforts; in the one a sweetness of expression, in the other a liveliness of characterisation being the salient qualities.

Portraits and landscapes—all the better pictures at the Royal Academy may be classified under those two heads. Mr. Waterhouse's "The Danaides" is one of the few exceptions that must creep into every generalisation attempted in regard to eight hundred and twenty oil-paintings. But the generalisation is an obviously just one: landscape and portrait lie within the scope of our modern national talent; history, fable, romance, poetry, tragedy, and comedy are totally outside it. The misfortune is that so many painters persist in imploring a Muse that cannot away with them. We do not rail against the times because they give us no imaginative genius, but complain against the painstaking and utterly barren effort of numbers of artists who would do the State more service were they Parliamentary officials instead of the authorised painters of this Royal Academy of Arts. But the portraits and landscapes—who can praise too warmly? Mr. Sargent, by supremacy in both these branches, makes himself president of our modern school. Mr. Clausen, who contributes two portraits, is not perhaps so great in Mr. Sargent's own particular realm as Mr. Sargent is in Mr. Clausen's; but the portrait "J. T. Tweed, Esq., Town Clerk of Lincoln," is a finely coloured and finely realised work. In the same room is Mr. La Thangue's garden portrait of "Catherine, daughter of James Buchanan, Esq.," an interesting essay. In the large gallery is Mr. George Henry's fine portrait bearing the nameless name of "The Blue Gown." This is one of the most notable pictures in the present exhibition, not because it is exactly a masterpiece of its class, but because of its class, the class which has until quite recently been considered foreign to Burlington House. Its sober tones, its breadth of treatment, its disregard of the unnecessary detail make it strange and a surprise in its present position. It is one of several canvases marking the slow advance of change. The epoch of academical ugliness is surely disappearing.

In Gallery IV., the gallery of the great Sargent group, and rich in Mr. Clausen's "A Winter Morning,"

Mr. Tuke's "Sailors Yarning," Mr. Mark Fisher's "Ponds at Bexley," and Mr. Stott's "Washing-Day," may be found another notable portrait, Mr. G. Spencer Watson's "Miss Elsie Hughes." In the next room the same painter's "Mrs. Harold Gardiner" must be admitted, for its technical accomplishment, to be one of the finest portraits of the year. Near by hangs Mr. S. J. Solomon's "St. George," a subject which we maintain should retain no artist at this moment. Mr. Solomon has had such conspicuous successes of late in portraiture that

strain, and of many landscapes and portraits of merit, we will write with more particularity another time.—W. M.

The committee of the Ranelagh Club report that, as in former years, numerous important improvements and alterations have been made in the club house and grounds during the winter. A permanent royal pavilion has been erected on the lawn between the south-west side of the principal polo ground and the old racecourse pavilion. A chestnut avenue has also been planted on this lawn, and it is hoped the trees are sufficiently mature to afford, even during the coming season, the shade which is at times so much needed by spectators of the sports and polo. The dining gallery in the club house has been redecorated and fitted with electric service-plates, etc. A new and substantial outdoor dining pavilion, capable of accommodating two hundred persons, has been built in the garden, on the site of the tent previously used, and this pavilion has, by means of an underground passage and at great expense, been placed in separate and convenient communication with the club house and service rooms and kitchens. Many important improvements have been carried out in the gardens. The polo grounds have received the most unremitting attention throughout the winter, and the third polo ground has to a great extent been relevelled and relaid. A new exercising-ground for polo ponies is in course of preparation, and whilst there has been considerable development of spare land, the golf course has at the same time been much improved by the formation of new tees and bunkers. During the coming season, in addition to the usual entertainments, many new and important polo matches have been arranged. A representative Ranelagh polo team has been organised.

It was a disappointment that the Englishman should have been beaten in the five-kilometre bicycle race at Athens, but it is some consolation to know that the Italian, Verri, who won, used an English bicycle—

a Rudge-Whitworth. Verri's machine is a standard pattern No. 4 track-racer, with wood rims and Rudge-Whitworth constrictor tyres, 6½ in. cranks, 26½ in. wheels, low-built frame, and weighing 19½ lb. all on. This is a good score for "Britain's Best Bicycle."



Photo. Macdure Macdonald.

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he might well have left St. George to fight his dragon in his own way, which was certainly not the way of this canvas. Of Mr. La Thangue's two lovely pictures of Ligurian scenes, of Mr. Clausen's "Barn" and "Green Fields," of Mr. Wetherbee's ever-delightful idyllic

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THE ROYAL OPERA.

THE Opera Syndicate found many difficulties attendant upon the first week in May. Herr Burrian, who was to have been heard in the part of Tristan, was unable to leave Dresden, and his place in the performance with which the season opened was taken by Herr Anton Burger, who strove with more energy than success in one of the most exacting parts that grand opera knows. "Tristan and Isolde" is at once the joy and the despair of Wagner's followers; it holds some of the master's most exquisite music, and no presentation, however fine, seems to realise all its possibilities. The balance between singing and acting demanded by this opera calls for a tremendous effort, a supreme double gift, and Herr Burger could not maintain that balance. At times he relied upon gesture more than voice, and his Tristan was over-acted and under-sung. Frau Wittich in the part of Isolde, and Madame Kirkby Lunn as Brangäne wrought on a far higher plane, and the orchestra, guided by Dr. Richter's sure hand, moved in triumph from beginning to end of a performance that must be considered a remarkable one when the attendant difficulties have been taken into account.

The opening night of the first Ring Cycle found Mr. Whitehill indisposed, and the part of Wotan was taken by Herr Braun, who created a favourable impression, though he was perhaps too mild-mannered a god. Lieban as Mime, Zador as Alberich, Knüpfer as Fasolt, and Jörn, in lesser degree, as Loge contributed no small share to the success of a delightful evening; the Rhine Maidens sang beautifully, but Frau Reini, in the part of Fricka, lacked distinction. The stage management was excellent, and the orchestra left nothing to be desired.

On Saturday, when Mr. Whitehill was able to take his place in the cast, Frau Wittich was unwell, and Frau Reini took the part of Brünnhilde at short notice. Herr Konrad made his first appearance as Siegmund, but was not happy in the production of a really fine voice. He chose to declaim rather than to sing, and his



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King Alfonso's visit to London was quite private, but he appeared a great deal in the fashionable West-End resorts. His Majesty often went for an unconventional stroll through the town, and he was frequently seen among the riders in Rotten Row, where Princess Ena watched his horsemanship.

personal rendering of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. On Thursday next the Bradford Festival Choir and Beethoven Choral Symphony will doubtless attract a large gathering.

acting created no impression. Dramatically, Frau Knüpfer-Egli's Sieglinde is a beautiful conception, and she sang with very deep and sincere feeling for the exquisite beauty of the music. Wotan's anger made nearly all the Valkyries very nervous—in fact, Helmwiege and Gerhilde were the only pair that dared face the music, perhaps because they have seen Wotan angry on other occasions. Herr Knüpfer made a fine Hunding; the stage-management was excellent; but the orchestra lapsed from grace in the last act, when the attack seemed to lose its normal vigour.

The management announces the engagement of that supremely gifted artist Ternina, who, happily recovered from her long and serious illness, will probably appear as Brünnhilde in the second Ring Cycle.

CONCERTS.

The fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society was associated with the first appearance in England of Franjo Naval, who has a very sweet voice and a leaning towards sentimentality that would perhaps be best appreciated by the patron of ballad concerts. Ernst von Dohnányi played his own concerto in E minor, a difficult work that has many dull moments. The orchestra was at its best in Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for Orchestra and Quartet, and an interesting concert came to an end with Dr. Cowen's very

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- 03017 Ah Fors' à lui (Andante), "Traviata."
- 03026 Ah Fors' à lui (Allegro), "Traviata."
- 03025 Carò Nome, "Rigoletto."
- 03023 Mad Scene—I, "Hamlet."
- 03024 Mad Scene—II, "Hamlet."
- 03037 Addio, "La Bohème."
- 03035 Valse Aria "Roméo et Juliette."

CARUSO will sing—

- 52344 Questa o Quella "Rigoletto."
- 52349 E lucean le stelle, "Tosca."
- 52418 La Siciliana, "Cavalleria Rusticana."
- 52440 Vesti la giubba, "Pagliacci."
- 052086 Serenata, "Don Pasquale."
- 052089 Cielo e mar, "La Gioconda."

DE LUCIA will sing— SCOTTI will sing—

- 52416 Il Sogno, "Manon."
- 052111 Addio, "Mignon."
- 2-52475 La tua bell' alma, "Mignon."
- 52650 Cigno Gentil, "Lohengrin."
- 52414 Recondita Armonia, "Tosca."

- 052091 Eritu, "Ballo in Maschera."
- 052107 Prologue, "Pagliacci."
- 052092 Credo, "Otello."
- 052109 Aria, "Elisir d'Amore."
- 052108 Aria, "Don Carlos."

JOURNET will sing— PLANÇON will sing—

- 032093 Infelice, "Ernani."
- 032021 Stances, "Lakmé."
- 3-32518 Le Chanson des Peupliers, "Doria."

- 2-2663 Serenade Mefistofèle, "Faust."
- 2-2668 Ronde de Veau d'Or, "Faust."
- 032024 Vi Ravisso, "La Sonnambula."
- 032019 Air du Tambour Major, "Le Cid."

PATTI will sing—

- 03051 Voi chi Sapete, "Nozze di Figaro."
- 03055 Batti Batti, "Don Giovanni."
- 03056 Jewel Song, "Faust."
- 03053 Home, Sweet Home.

GIORGINI will sing—

- 052105 M'appari, "Marta."
- 052106 Spirito Gentil, "Favorita."
- 52199 Parmi veder, "Rigoletto."
- 52194 Prendi l'anel "Sonnambula."

ANCONA will sing—

- 52130 Serenade, "Don Giovanni."
- 052075 Prologue, "Pagliacci."
- 052080 Credo, "Otello."



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LADIES' PAGES.

PRINCESS ENA'S trousseau lingerie is of the daintiest description. Irish linen, and not silk, is used for the underclothing; it is trimmed with Nottingham laces and finished off prettily with pink or blue ribbons run through the lace. The finest lawn is employed for the summer lingerie garments, but this, too, is produced in Ireland. A number of *negligé* jackets, for boudoir wear, are included in the trousseau. Some are in white spotted muslin and others in sheer lawn, finished off with ribbon bows and lines of ribbon in the lace insertions. It is the custom in Spain for the bride to provide household linen, and, in accordance with this rule, Princess Henry of Battenberg has ordered from a well-known house of Belfast manufacturers a supply of sheets, pillow-cases, bed-spreads, and so on. The perfect Irish linen is embellished with hand-embroideries, all worked by the Irishwomen, who have been so proud to prepare this stock for the bride. The royal crown and initials have been added to other decorative designs. The bed-spreads are, some, of embroidered linen, others in the finest lawn, worked all over, but so transparent that, for use, they will be laid upon coloured silks, which will show a tempered tint through the white.

The Premier has kindly promised to receive a deputation on Women's Suffrage on May 19. The deputation will include representatives of the Women's Liberal Federation, the Co-operative Women's Guild, and many other societies of women, as well as of the Women's Suffrage Association. It is almost impossible for a private member to carry any measure through the House of Commons, and especially is this true of a measure of the importance of a great Enfranchising Bill. Whether the new Government will include representation for women in their programme, and will deal with the question either simultaneously with or before the Redistribution of Seats Bill that they must sooner or later introduce, is therefore an important question for those in favour of this change. The new House of Commons contains a large majority of members pledged to vote for representation for women. This (though in smaller degree) has, however, been the case ever since 1880 or thereabouts; and when the last Enfranchising Act was carried—that which gave the vote to the labourers in the counties—it was so clear that the representation of women must be included in it, if the members of the House were left free to vote according to their own pledges, that Mr. Gladstone had to prevent them from doing so by threatening to abandon his Bill if women were added to those who were to be enfranchised by it. Thus excused, a large number of members pledged to support the suffrage for women broke their promise. Repeatedly since there have not been enough of the pledged friends found present in the House to carry the "closure," when by this being done the question could have been brought to the vote. But this is a new House



A WHITE CLOTH DRESS.

White cloth is seen trimmed in an uncommon way with bands of broderie Anglaise, and revers of mauve cloth. The skirt is separate from the deep corselet-shaped belt, and there is a linen collar and front, the latter edged down with a frill on each side of a box-pleat.

of Commons; and had it not been for the mistaken excitement of the few young women who, by calling "Divide, divide!" from the Ladies' Gallery distracted the House, it is understood that Mr. Keir Hardie's resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage would have been carried the other day by a very large majority. So the Prime Minister's reply to the deputation is looked forward to with great interest.

When a woman goes to buy herself an annuity, whether from the Government, through the Post Office, or from a private insurance company, she finds that she can only get less—oh! very much less—than a man could for every thousand pounds, on the ground that she has a better expectation of long life than a man. But, on the other hand, when she goes to insure her life some offices veer abruptly round, and require a larger payment on this side too, on the ground that her life is subject to greater danger than a man's! This unreasonable conduct has been abandoned by many offices; all charge more for a woman's annuity, and none charge correspondingly less for her life insurance; but some now do charge her only the same as a man for life insurance. Such questions are to be brought forward on May 28 at a conference to be held in London jointly by the Charity Organisation Society and the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women (from either of which bodies tickets can be obtained) on the subject of "Thrift and Insurance for Women." This is a matter of great importance to thousands of women workers. One social change brings with it another, as a necessary consequence; and one result of a wider field of labour now being open to women is that men are less able, as well as less willing, than in previous times, to maintain their female relatives. The maiden aunt is no longer the familiar figure that once she was in middle-class households. The middle-class man now expects his sister to be out in the world working for herself, if she has not found a husband to work for her; and, indeed, the married brother, pressed by the competition of the women who are working, cannot afford now to "make a home" for one or more elderly single sisters. Women not expecting to inherit a living income must save one for their own old age, if single. Yet it is very difficult for the average woman worker of the educated classes to save enough during her labouring days from her scanty earnings to provide for her own old age. The question needs discussion by such influential and well-informed persons as are calling the conference.

In the current issue of the *Connoisseur* there is an interesting and valuable article, by Olive Milne Rae, on "The Decorative Value of Old China." She urges upon us that our old china ought not to be locked away in cupboards, but "set forth in the full light of day, where all may see and enjoy it. . . . Old china has a decorative value quite equal to its intrinsic and historic values, and will turn the house into a perfect palace of dainty devices." The author then reminds herself of

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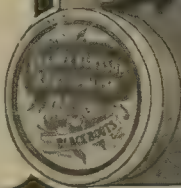
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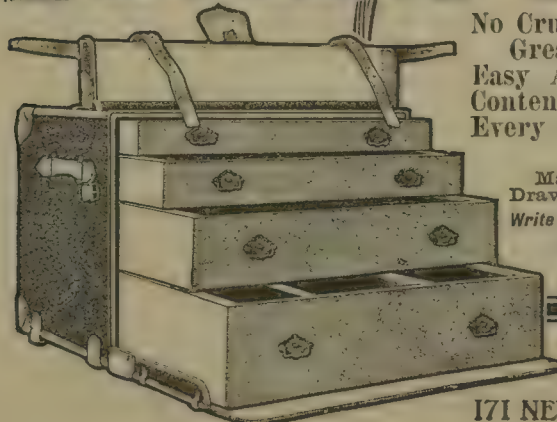
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"the strongest reason for its being carefully put away in a place of safety"—namely, the presence of "that destroying angel in the house—the modern housemaid." She quotes very pat from that preacher of patience, old Epictetus, who says: "If thou hast a piece of earthenware, consider that it is a piece of earthenware, and therefore very easy and obnoxious to be broken; be not, therefore, so void of reason as to be angry or grieved when this comes to pass." But, adds our author drily, this counsel of perfection shows clearly that Epictetus was not a collector! Her own suggestion is simple: forbid the housemaid ever to touch your shelves, and dust your old china always with your own hands. She suggests sets of ivory-white enamelled shelves, fitted into the corner of the room or running along one side, as forming the best background for the delicate colours and dainty forms. The article is full of such good ideas, and so brightly written that it is pleasant to read too.

It is hardly a disadvantage in the matter of shopping to live in the depths of the country nowadays, for illustrated catalogues give so extensive a view of the stock of such a house as that of Messrs. Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus, that one can shop by the fireside with ease and success. In fact, the lady resident in London may welcome as a preliminary view of the extensive stock that she will find in the show-rooms a copy of this fine book. Bearing the title of "Fashions of To-day," it displays every sort of up-to-date and smart attire in its well-illustrated pages. Peter Robinson's establishment supplies every article of dress for ladies and children, and much besides for men's wear, and the catalogue, showing dozens of designs under each heading, will be sent post free to any of my readers who write and ask for a copy.

One of the prettiest whims of the hour in the toilet is the profuse employment of tiny frills of Valenciennes lace, set in close order on a light silk foundation to form a guimpe or yoke for a corselet gown. The same idea, a succession of lace frillings, is employed as a vest in gowns so designed as to leave space for a front adornment. I have seen an Irish crochet coat having the pattern of the thick lace outlined and followed everywhere with the tiny frills of Valenciennes, but the result seemed to me more bizarre than attractive. Lace is used in every possible way, and on all materials of light texture. Voile, which is decidedly first favourite for a smart frock, cannot be too much adorned with lace, and ribbon admirably seconds the effects produced. An example is a gown of reseda green voile with round the skirt five bands of satin ribbon of a slightly darker shade alternating with lines of lace insertion, a deep belt of the same ribbon, and a bolero overhanging the belt, composed of the like alternating bands of lace and ribbon, the lines so arranged as to seem to be continued on round the full elbow-sleeves. Lace coatees of guipure, real Irish crochet, or embroidered linen deeply edged round with crochet, in particular, are very nice



A CHARMING VISITING-GOWN.

Silk voile in a delicate cream tint is built as a corselet by means of innumerable tuckings shaping it to the waist. Lace insertion trims both skirt and bolero, while the vest is of pleated chiffon. White chip hat with plumes.

to finish a corselet skirt; they should be lined with chiffon, and some folds of this can appear down the front of the coat and round the sleeves to soften the effect. So finished, these lace coats make also nice theatre bodices, while those of lace only are suitable for restaurant dinners. Even the delaines, the gingham, the mercerised muslins, and other washing materials demand lace yokes or other trimmings in order to produce a good effect.

Delaines and cotton voiles are so charming in pattern and so refined in colour this season that no costly fabric is more essentially desirable; and when such materials are lace-adorned, most "fetching" little gowns are produced at a trivial expense. This is especially the case with the cotton voiles, printed as they are with the most artistic designs, floral and otherwise, on an entirely pleasing surface. Frillings of the material itself are the favoured form of trimming. Ribbons used: as bands on the skirt and belt and collar and sleeve bands should be plain when the material is patterned and vice-versa. Checks are very fashionable in these light materials. An excellent example is a delaine with a pale pinkish-heliotrope ground, on which is a check in thin lines of darker violet tint. The skirt is frilled round with about a dozen tiny flounces, topped by a flat band of broderie Anglaise headed with a line of violet satin ribbon. The corsage is in blouse style, with a deep belt of violet ribbon; down the front is laid a line of broderie Anglaise on a box-pleat, edged at each side with a white lawn frilling; on either side of this the material is tucked extensively. The elbow sleeves have a ribbon band, above a broderie Anglaise one, and are finally finished with deep frills of the material, edged first with a band of ribbon and then on that with a tiny frill of kilted lawn to match that on the vest. A dainty white muslin has a number of frills of its own material on the skirt, with the overskirt cut out in tabs bound round with blue satin ribbon falling over the frills. A deep belt of pale and blurred shades of blue and grey and pink chené ribbon has the muslin corsage set into it in full pleatings, and for the shoulders braces passed down to the belt made of the chené ribbon piped with the blue satin all round the edge, and fixed on at the bust with blue velvet buttons the same shade as the satin. Broderie Anglaise formed the collar and narrow vest between the braces, and this vest was adorned with tiny bows of blue velvet ribbon, each centred with a wee paste buckle.

A good addition to the arsenal in the kitchen cupboard is a bottle of Mellor's Worcester Sauce; and it is also just the thing to put on the table with a chop or a steak. If the cook adds a few drops of Mellor's Worcester to her hashes and her ragouts, every diner will be delighted with the result, without knowing how it has been attained. There are two varieties—one hotter than the other—distinguished by a red and green label respectively. This sauce is wonderfully cheap, only sixpence for a full-sized bottle, and it is sold by all grocers.

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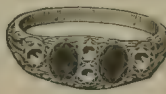
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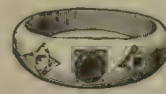
Pearls and Brilliants, £10 10s.



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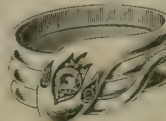
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE anniversaries of the Church Missionary Society have never been more successful than in the present year. The crowds overflowed Exeter Hall and the Albert Hall. The Society did not rely on its speakers only, but provided lime-light views of exceptional interest to illustrate the work in many fields.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has given his support to the Bishop of London's meeting which will be held at the Mansion House next Tuesday. It is hoped that Sir Edward Clarke may be present. A resolution for the founding of

and thanksgiving, which was arranged for originally by the Bishops of London, Southwark, and St. Albans, draws very large congregations to the Cathedral.

The *Guardian* gives a very interesting account of the consecration of the new English church at Venice. The room, which in 1888 was, by the kindness of the late Sir Henry Layard, placed at the disposal of the English and American Episcopal visitors, has since developed into a really dignified church. "Unlike the Church of Holy Trinity in Florence, which has been metamorphosed into a fine Gothic building, wherein the worshipper images himself back

the Guildhall. The Bishop of Worcester wrote testifying to his admiration of Canon Douglas's unselfish work, and Canon Knox Little, whose first curacy was under him, sent a message expressing his warm affection and regard.

The Bishop of Dunedin, Primate of New Zealand, arrived at Liverpool last week from Canada. He will spend three months in England, but is not expected to take many public engagements.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company will on June 2 open a new route to the Continent by



THE INDOMITABLE SAN FRANCISCAN: AN AMUSING BUSINESS NOTICE.



Photos. "Leslie's Weekly."

A STRANGE ANNOUNCEMENT ON A WRECKED THEATRE.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE: CURIOUS POSTERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Upon the shattered front of their premises a gallant San Franciscan firm hung the notice: "A little disfigured; but still in the ring"; and on an Oakland theatre which suffered from the shock there still remained a notice, posted before the disaster, promising a great spectacular effect of shipwreck.

a City association in connection with the Bishop of London's Fund will be submitted at the close.

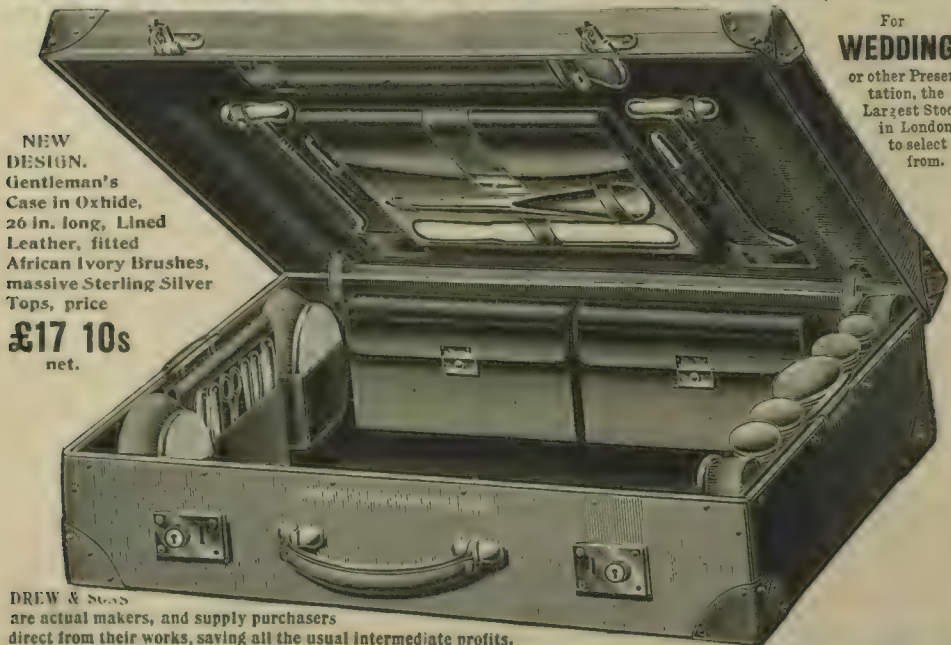
The Bishop of Southwark expects to return to town by the middle of May, and he is to preach the sermon at the Foreign Missionary service which will be held at St. Paul's on May 22. This annual service of intercession

in England, 'San Giorgio degli Inglesi' retains its distinctly Italian and Venetian aspect."

Canon the Hon. H. Douglas has recently completed thirty years' work in St. Paul's parish, Worcester. On the occasion of his retirement a presentation was made on behalf of many subscribers by Earl Beauchamp at

instituting from that date to Sept. 17 a bi-weekly steamer service between Hull, Zeebrugge, and Bruges, which will offer considerable inducements to tourists and excursionists from the North of England to visit the attractive Belgian seaside resorts of Ostend, Blankenberghe, Heyst, etc.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A GIRL ON THE STAGE" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

THE custom of revision and renovation inevitably adopted with every successful musical comedy has been very ingeniously varied by Mr. George Edwardes in the case of "The Little Cherub." Instead of preparing a "fresh edition" of the piece at the Prince of Wales's, the shrewd manager has equipped this entertainment not only with the usual new scenery, new dresses, and new musical numbers, but also with a new plot and a new title. The modifications of story, for which Mr. Owen Hall is responsible, have this much in their favour, that they provide some love-interest for the heroine; otherwise the libretto can scarcely be much commended for either the wit of its dialogue, or the humour of its scenes or characterisation. The alterations, indeed, have not been drastic enough; not even so

feature of "A Girl on the Stage," save the story, is sure to delight musical-comedy lovers. The new costumes are as elegant as they must have been expensive, and the second act's opening scene, with its happily grouped and daintily dressed crowds of pierrots and pierrettes, makes a picture which even Mr. Edwardes will find it hard to beat in perfect prettiness. And along with dazzling effects of colour he has also provided melodious and ear-tickling music. The new songs and duets are not over-remarkable perhaps, but they provide scope, at least, to Miss Ruth Vincent, who, as the latest representative of the heroine, certainly scored last Saturday night

the season. Of course, one is rather too conscious of adroitly worked mechanics of the play; of course, one is bound to admit that only two of its characters are really alive—the stiff, obtuse husband and his hysterical and much-harassed second wife; of course, one does not believe for a moment that that lay figure of a



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practised and resourceful a comedian as Mr. Edouin can make much of the tedious and monotonous rôle of the hypocritical Earl of Sanctonbury. Happily, every other

must convince any appreciative playgoer that Mr. Pinero's latest comedy fully deserves the popularity which has stamped it as the most successful serious drama of



VISITED BY THE KING: BOSCOTRECASE, BURIED IN LAVA.

the chief acting and singing honours. It is to her charming performance, and, in a secondary degree, to the vivacious dancing of Miss Gabrielle Ray and the drollery of Mr. W. H. Berry and Mr. Lennox Pawle, that "A Girl on the Stage" will owe the success which it is certain to enjoy.

"HIS HOUSE IN ORDER." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

A second hearing of "His House in Order," which registered its hundredth performance on May Day, must convince any appreciative playgoer that Mr. Pinero's latest comedy fully deserves the popularity which has stamped it as the most successful serious drama of

diplomat, Hilary Jesson, would ever, by a mere piece of rhetoric, have persuaded his persecuted sister-in-law to forego her scheme of vengeance on her predecessor and on that predecessor's odious family. Still, there is no denying that in this work, which so curiously recalls in its scheme "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mr. Pinero has portrayed most happily and sympathetically a woman of the modern nervous type, and has developed round her an interesting story with consummate technical skill and a wonderful series of "surprises." There is rather too much point-making about the St. James's interpretation just now—a thing hardly to be avoided when Mr. Pinero himself has sketched four of his prominent *dramatis personæ*—the narrow-minded relatives of the first wife—on Dickensian, not to say farcical, lines. But the urbanity and rhetorical fervour of Mr. Alexander in the rôle of the *raisonneur*, Hilary Jesson, the unsparing naturalness of Mr. Waring as the well-meaning husband, and the startlingly varied intonations and neurotic outbursts of Miss Irene Vanbrugh as the heroine, once more provide acting that is worthy of the art of the playwright.



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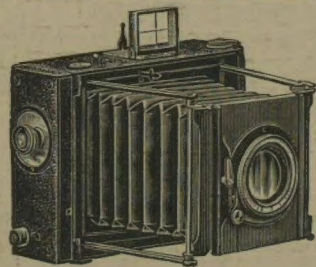
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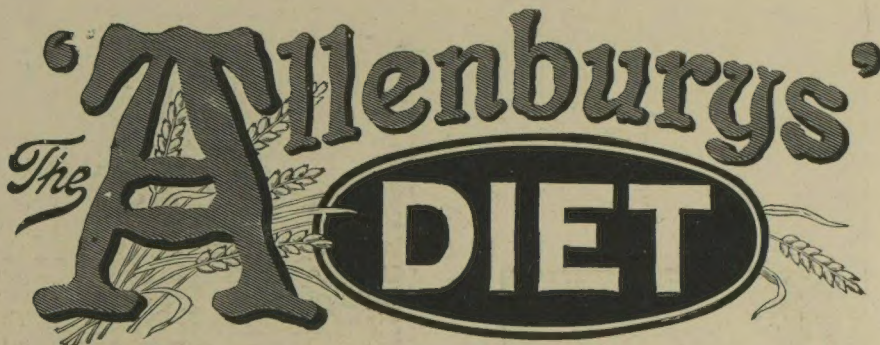
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THE PARIS SALON.

THE popular English superstition that Paris still is, as it undoubtedly was, the necessary temporary home for every student of painting will hardly be strengthened by a visit to the chief exhibition of contemporary French art. True, the art-student is a class in Paris, recognised and tolerated; whereas in London he is an individual jeered at by small boys for any tentative eccentricity in his person, and in some instances is half-ashamed to speak perfect English on English soil. But does he learn less than his Parisian brother? A visit to the Salon will probably convince most unprejudiced minds that he does not. While Carolus Duran was still a master-painter and master-teacher, while Mr. Sargent was still a master in the art of learning, while the influence of France's great nineteenth-century masters was still in the air, while the apostolate of Impressionism was yet incomplete, there was reasonableness enough in the journey across the Channel. But now that there is no longer the stir of real doings and great accomplishment in French art, the superstition may well be allowed to die. In all the unconscionable extent of gallery that forms the old Salon—that is to say, what must be a mile of canvas—there are but a few feet of distinguished, and not many of even competent, paint.

The present Salon is not the first to reassure us against our fears of British inferiority. The visitor to the last ten exhibitions, provided he was a plain man, unaffected by the glamour of tradition, could not have been more impressed by the wilderness in the Tuileries than by the wilderness in Piccadilly. Mediocrity in art is no more tolerable in one country than in another. The difference is that mediocrity has more scope in the vast galleries of the Salon; there is more of it, and it is less relieved than at Burlington House.

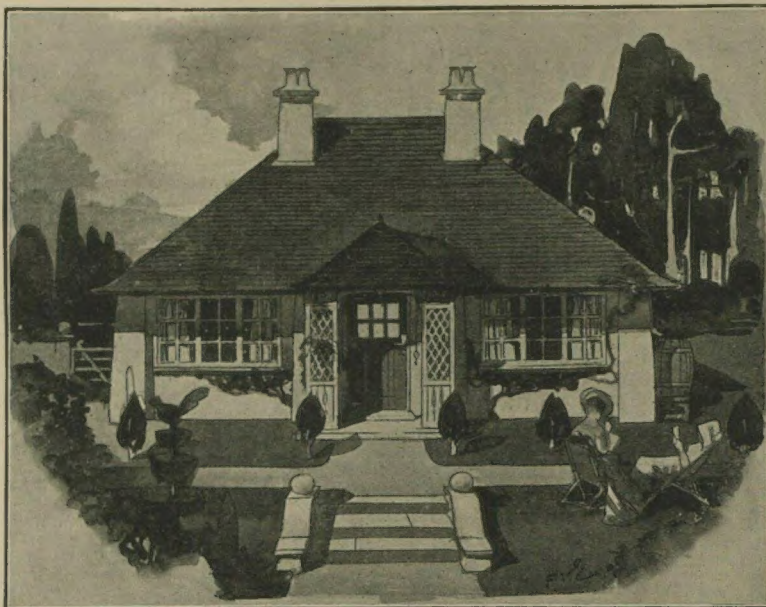
As in the painting, so in the sculpture. There is vastly more of it at the Salon, but it is no whit better than the modern sculpture of England. Were M. Rodin an exhibitor, there would be one point of infinite superiority: in his place we

are offered the fairly colourable imitations that ever abound in the wake of genius "La Vision du Poète," by M. Georges Bateau, represents Victor Hugo staring into a struggling mass of humanity. His marble eye

symbol; Rodin's chisel of wonderful suggestion would surely have an eye of large vision. "Le Réveil de l'Humanité," also by M. Bateau, more insistently recalls the master-sculptor. Here are the vast ankles, the agitated muscles of a figure doing no labour but that of the consciousness. Here is, indeed, much in common with work of genius; unfortunately, the relationship goes no further. Of other sculpture in this huge assemblage that calls for comment there is not much, but Mlle. Andrae in her "Etude de Vieille Paysanne," shows a smattering of that sense of portraiture which made the great busts of Greek and Roman art pre-eminent; and M. Xavier Sortini's "La Mime" has the new tragic drama, the drama of a democratic age, discovered by Millet, but most familiar in the works of Professor Legros. This group is occupied with the tragedy of a pitman's death; death-stricken and poverty-stricken, his family bear away his body. The drama of the piece is fine. Modern art, indeed, is so imperatively concerned with the sorrows and disasters of labour that the novelists, the painters, the etchers, and now at last the sculptors must encourage those who fight for the cause in the Senate and in the Press.

In Burlington House this year there are eight hundred and twenty-eight oil-paintings; in the Salon this number is doubled and to spare, or, to be resentfully precise, there are one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four canvases. Resentment may be an admitted sentiment, because there can be no pretence of any standards being maintained in so large a collection; while the public's right to a decent standard is evident. And if the Burlington House headache is no less than an epidemic, what fell disease will assault the Parisian!

The Great Western, Great Central, and North-Eastern Railways have celebrated the beginning of the month by linking up the metropolis of South Wales with the metropolis of North England, by providing a through express train service between Cardiff and Newcastle. The time is eight hours and a half.



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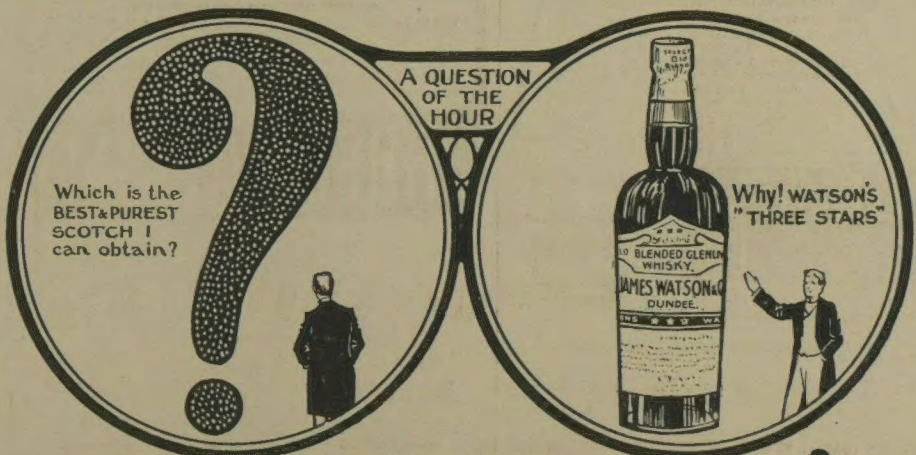
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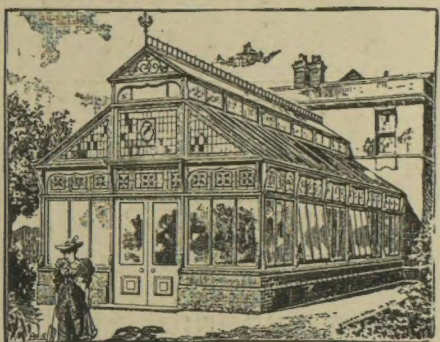
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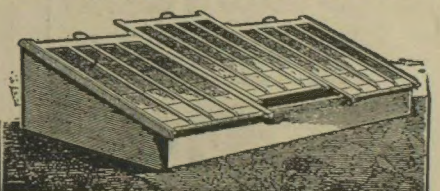
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 12, 1894) of SIR WILLIAM PINK, of Shrover Hall, Cosham, Hants. five times Mayor of Portsmouth, who died on Jan. 12, was proved on April 28 by Ernest William Pink, Harold Rufus Pink, and Victor Emanuel Pink, the sons, the value of the estate being £75,029. The testator gives his share of the partnership business and £12,000 to his sons Ernest William, Harold Rufus, and Victor Emanuel, and £100 per annum, in trust, for his son Leopold Lucien. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife during her widowhood, and his children Jeanette Eva Williams, Rosa Maud Collom, Flora Kathleen Barton, and Marian Dora Pink, and the survivor of them. On the death of the survivor the ultimate residue is to be divided among his grandchildren.

The will (dated Jan. 22, 1904) of MR. BENJAMIN PARISH, of 9, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, who died on March 5, has been proved by George Evans and George Baker, the value of the property being £51,204. The testator gives £300 each to his wife and his four daughters; £1100 to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Matilda Triggs; £100 each to his executors; and £100 each to Frederick Noyes and Henry Yarnall. One-fifth of the residue of his property he leaves in trust for his wife, and subject thereto the whole thereof to his daughters, Alice Nosworthy, Lilian Jones, Violet and Maud.

The will (dated July 23, 1901) of MR. SAMUEL LOVERIDGE, of Danes Court, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, ironfounder, who died on March 10, has been proved by Sam Loveridge, the son, James Edward

Underhill, and Loftus Balfour Moreton, the value of the real and personal estate being £615,892. The testator gives £40,000 to his son Sam; £30,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, Mrs. Annie Owen and Mrs. Nellie Hammer; £25,000, in trust, for his grand-daughter, Violet; £12,500 each, in trust, for his grandchildren Guy and Amy; the income from £20,000 to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Agnes Loveridge; £5000, in trust, for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Florence Banks, for life, and then for his grand-daughter Violet; £100 each to the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital and the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum; £5000, in trust, for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Constance Loveridge, for life, and then for his grand-daughter Amy; £500 to his sister Harriett Wildman; £500 to Loftus B. Moreton; and legacies to servants. One fifth of the residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for each of his children—Sam, Mrs. Owen, and Mrs. Hammer, and his grand-daughter Violet; and one tenth each, in trust, for his grandchildren Guy and Amy.

The will (dated March 17, 1905), with a codicil, of MR. THOMAS HOADE WOODS, of Cassiobury End, Croyley Green, Herts, and Little Forest House, Bournemouth, chief partner in the firm of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, King Street, St. James's, who died on March 26, was proved on April 26 by Walter Bird, James Woods, the nephew, and Miss Jane Cameron, the niece, the value of the real and personal property being £530,718. The testator gives £30,000, in trust, for each of his nieces, Jane Cameron, Annie Cameron, and May Scratton; £10,000 each, in trust, for his nephews and nieces, James Woods, Thomas Woods, John Woods, Henry Woods, William Woods, Elizabeth

Gilkes, Annie Woods, and Esther Young; £500, his residence at Bournemouth, and ten cottages at Croyley Green to Jane Cameron; £5000 to his managing clerk, Nathaniel Gibbs; £5000 to Mrs. Anne Woods; £500 each to his executors, and many other legacies. Should his niece May Scratton die without leaving issue, then he directs that three sixths of her legacy of £30,000 shall be paid to the National Benevolent Institution, and one-sixth each to the Artists General Benevolent Association, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and the British Hospital and Home, Streatham. The residue of his estate he leaves to his nieces Jane Cameron, Annie Cameron, May Scratton, Annie Woods, Mary Woods, and Esther Young, or such of them as shall survive him.

The will (dated Dec. 8, 1893) of COLONEL WILLIAM PITT DRAFFEN, of 64, Lowndes Square, late commanding 4th Battalion, Border Regiment, who died on March 3, was proved on April 25 by Mrs. Elizabeth Draffen, the widow, the value of the estate amounting to £152,279. The testator gives and devises all his real and personal property to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated July 7, 1902), with a codicil, of MR. JOHN PRINCE, of Crescent Wood House, Sydenham Hill, who died on March 17, was proved on April 28 by Harington Charles James Groves and Edward Arthur Bonnor Maurice, the value of the estate being £42,217. The testator gives £2000 to the Devonshire Club, £1000 to the Cobden Club, for the purposes of promoting Free Trade; £500 to the Howard Association; £1000 each to his executors; £500 to Thomas Gale; and legacies to executors. The residue of his property he leaves to the National Liberal Club, Whitehall.



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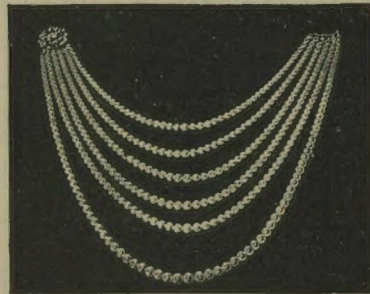
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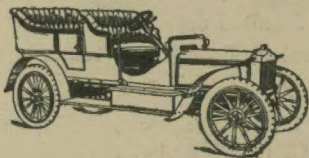


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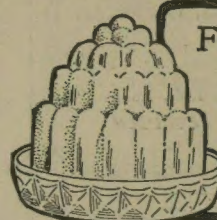
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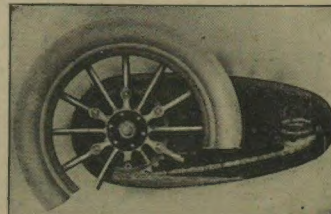
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